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Henderson, Ky

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The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too co to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continual y craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific care for the tocacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the tormula of an eniment Berlin physicians who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmbess. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to core permanently any ease with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent, interest. "Baco- Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures with-out the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from a cotine as the day you took your first hew or smoke

Thirty poun ds. From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presents

Cured By Baco-Curo and gained

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28,'95. Euroka Chemical & Mig., Co., La Crose, Wis. - Gentlemen: For forty yeats I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general de-bility and heart disease. For fitteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac." "The Indian Tobacco Antidote." Double Chlorideot Gold." etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Cure" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and prios of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and conditions. changed feelings and co Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY, Pastor C. P. Bhureh, Clayton, Ark.

So'd by all druggist at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2 50 with iron-clad written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston,

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-AND WILL COMMENCE-OCTOBER 6th.

-AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS-

They are still in the lead in the Southwest and will always be there with their Large and Liberal Cash Premiums For all classes of Fine Stock. They pay the price of a fine horse in single

premiums for best displays of Utility, Saddie and Harness stock. RUNNING AND TROTTING RACES. Their halt mile track is improving every year and bids fair this year to be record breaker. The usual purses will be given, there will be no entrance fee, and everybody has the same chance. Don't be afraid of freeze outs, you have got a show every time, and if your horse is the fastest you get the purse and it cost you nothing to enter.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION To see the Races from the Grand Stand has been reduced to 10c, so look out you don't get left when the rush comes.

THE FLORAL HALL DISPLAY Will be up to the usual standard, and will be as attractive as last year. The Poultry will be first-class. The premiums are good, and the quan-

tity and quality of the exhibits are better every year. The Prospects for the Fair

Are first-class; crops are good: the people have been staying at home and want an outing; so look out for the best Fair for years. You needn't to be in gold. We won't keep store or afraid to bring your boys and girls, nothing goes this year but first-class entertainments; no intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold and an old tashloned Fair is what will be the ticket, REMEMBER THE

OCTOBER 6, 7, 8,9 & 10, 1896. Excursion Rates by River and Railroad. For Privileges apply to T. A. PEDLEY, Mgr., Owensboro. For Premium

List, or other information, apply to the Secretary. DR.CHTODD Prest CARTER. Sec'y

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\$600.00 given to any college if we cannot show more written applications for bookkeepers and stenographers, received in the past twelve months, than any other five Business Colleges in the South, all "combined," can show to have received in the past five years. We expend more money in the interest of our Employment Department than any other Bus. College in Tenn. takes in as tuition. \$500.00—Amount we have deposited in bank as a guarantee that we have in the past fulfilled, and will in the future fulfill, our guarantee contracts. HOME STUDY.—We have prepared, especially for home study, books on Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Peumanship. Write for price list.

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As We Will Save you Money Bicycle Sundries at Rock Bottom Prices. Repairing done on short notice.

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Take THE REPUBLICAN.

WHAT THE **FARMER NEEDS**

Hon. Wm. McKinley in His Closing Remarks to the Knox County Farmers

Said.

"The farmer wants to be protected by wise tariff legislation from the competition of the other side; and then he wants the mines and mills and factories of his own country hum-ming with busy legistry, employing well paid workmen who can buy and consume his products. When he has got consumers, he wants his pay for what he sells in such unquestioned coin that he will know it is good not only to-day, but will be certain to be good every day of the year and in all countries. of the world. (Long and enthusiastic applause.) Free silver will not cure over production nor under consumption, (Laughter.) Free silver will not remove the competition of Russia, India and the Argetine Republic. This competition would remain it you would coin all the silver of the world. Free silver will not increase the demand for your wheat or make a single new customer. You don't get consumers through the mints. (Great laughter and cries of 'No, no.') You get them through the tactories. (Criesof 'That's right.) You will not get them by increasing the circulation of money in the United States. You will only get them by increasing manufacturing establishments in the United States. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley.')

" 'Plant the factory by the farm, said Jackson, and that is as wise now as applicable now as when the hero of New Orleans said it years ago. The best thing now is for the farmer to have factory for his neighbor. (Laughter and applause.) It would be better to have a factory alongside of you than to have another farm alongside of you. (Laughter and cries of 'Yes.') I have no fear of the farmer-the most conservative, the most considerate and the most sturdy of our splendid civilization. They are not easily misled. They have no aim in politics but an honest one. In 1892, when free trade was the battle cry of our opponents, it was said then that the farmers would follow this heresy, but it was not so. It was the cities which followed the free trade heresy in the country. (Cries of 'That's right.') The country voted for protection while the great cities did not. This year they will vote against free silver; they will vote for a home market, and for a dollar as good as gold in every market of the

world," (Great cheering.) The Discovery Saved Ris Life. Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill, says: To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight addressed stamped envelope. The ing. It is the easiest thing in the National, Star Building, Chicago. house without. Get a free trial at Williams & Bell's Drug Store.

The Central City Republican says. "A very appropriate sign hangs near the depot at Earlington, put up by thus: 'When six inches make a foot, when eighteen inches make a yard, when two qatts make a gallon, when cents' worth of silver will make a

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Williams & Bell's Drug Store

Only Warting. His name was George Arnold, and he was arraigned in the Police Court in Cleveland on the charge of stealing a ride on a train.

"Where were you?" asked Judge Fiedler, referring to his former place

By beginning to wait.

lo Evening Times.

"In the Indian Territory," was the reply. "I was waiting." "Waiting for whom?" "Just waiting."

"What were you waiting for?" "To get my money."
"Who from?" "The man I was waiting for."
"What did he owe it to you for?"
"For Waiting."
"How did you start in waiting?"

What you mean? Explain your-"I thought you knew I was waiting in a restaurant."
"Oh!" grasped the Judge.-[Buffa-

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

TOLD THE TRUTH ACCIDENTALLY

A Free Silver Organ Admits That the Silver Dollar is Dishonest.

There has been considerable speculation as to the standard of the silver dollar under a free and unlimited coinage act at the ratio of 16 to 1, as provided by the Democratic platform. We do not ask the public to take our word for it, but quote from the Cincinnati Inquirer, which is the recognized free silver authority in this part of the country.

On July 29th the Inquirer printed this question submitted by"Readers:

"If we should have the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver, what would the Government stand good for? Would it be redeemable or would it be worth 100 cents."

This is the answer given by the Inquirer: "UNDER THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE

OF SILVER THE GOVERNMENT STANDS GOOD FOR NOTHING. IT GUARANTEES NO VALUE. It simply places its samp upon 371 1/4 grains of silver and says 'This is a dollar.' It places its stamp upon 1-16 as many grains of gold and says 'This is a dollar.' It does not buy either gold or silver. It simply sertifies to the weight and fineness of the metal contained in the coins. They are then handed back to the persons who brought the bullion to the Mints and the COINED SILNER DOL-LARS PURCHASE WHATEVER THEY CAN IN THE MARKET."

To the further question-

"HOW WILL FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE ENHANCE PRICES?

The Enquirer replies:

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver will result in a great volume of money-that is, primary money-and will therefore increase prices. There will be more money to be exchanged for other things than there was formerly; consequently, EACH DOLLAR WILL BE LESS VALU-ABLE THAN IT WAS BEFORE!

Remember, gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, that this is the explanation of the Cincinnati Inquirer, the great silver organ of the popocrats. Let every farmer, laborer and business man reflect. If you want a dollar with nothing behind it, a dollar that goes into world to purchase whatever it can, then vote for Bryan and free silver. If you want a dollar that has the promise of the government behind it, a dollar that goes into the market and purchases 100 cents worth, then vote for McKinley and Sound Money .- [From Maysville Ledger.

CASTORIA.

WANTET-SEVERAL FAITHtucky. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclosed self-

McKinley Epigrams If I have been associated with any egislation that has given to an Amer ican workingman a day's more work Mr. George C. Atkinson, and reads at American wages, that is honor

What we want in this country is a policy that will give to every Ameritwo pecks make a bushel, then fifty can workingman American wages; a policy that will put enough money in the Treasury of the United States to him .- [Grocery World.

run the government. The government of the United States must raise enough money te meet both its current expenses and increasing needs.

Our domestic trade must be won back and idle workingmen employed in gainful occupations at American

The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag.

The money of the United States, and every kind of form of it, whether of paper, of silver or of gold, must be as good as the best in the world. The dollar paid to the farmer, the

wage earners and the pensioners must continue forever equal in purchasing power to the dollar paid to any government creditor. We want good times, good prices,

good wages, and when we have them we want them paid in good money. Whether our prices be high, or whether our wages be good, or whethet they be bad, they all are better by being paid in an unconditional dollar worth 100 cents

If we have good wages, they are better for being paid in good dollars; and if we have poor wages, they are better for being paid in a good dollar.

Personal Following-One of the most potent secrets of a

young man's success in any business is the personal following hebuilds up the people who will throw their trade in his way because they like him. A personal following of this sort is often as valuable as a cash capital, and no salesman who lacks it can secure a position worth the havworld for a clerk to do this if he sets himself to do it in the right way. It & Co., Market Street. is not hard to make ourselves either liked or disliked in this world. If a clerk systematically endeavors to please and attract customers, with the direct purpose of attracting to himself their business, the time will very soon come when he will become a power in his employer's business, and no merchant ever employing

him will ever wish to do without

M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atlanta, Ga., had a cancer for years. It arst appeared on his lip and resembled a fever blister, but spread rapidly and soon began to destroy the flesh. His father and uncle had died from Cancer, and he sought the best medical aid in different cities, but it seemed impossible to check the disease. Several operations were performed but the cancer always returned. This continued for years until the partition in his nose and his entire upper lip were eaten

per lip were eater away. All treat away. All treat-ment having proved futile, he looked upon death as the only relief. "Some one re-commended S.S.S." Protect your ideas: thay may bring you write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Pater news, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 ps and list of two hundred inventions wanted he says, "and a few bottles afford-ed some relief; thus

encouraged I con-tinued it, and it was not long be-fore the progress of the disease seem-

A Real Blood Remedy.



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J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Will practice their profession in al. the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties, and court of Appeals. Special attention given collections. Also Notary Public for Ohio county.

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SPECIAL attention given to collections, making abstracts, &c.,
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Dr. G. H. Gumaer SPECIALTY: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, EVANSVILLE, IND. Office 416 Upp. First st.

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ARMISTEAD JONES, Attorney at Law HARTFORD, KY .. Will practice in all the Courts of Ohio

and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. with County Attorney. Wanted—An Idea of some sin

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Local notices roc per line first in sertion and 5c each subsequent insertion. Large contracts special rates. Calls on candidates and political matter 10c per line.



Republican Ticket,

ELECTION NOV. 3.1896.

for President. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio,

For Vice President.
GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

JOHN W. LEWIS. From 4th District of Kentucky. ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY.

At Large-O. S. Deming, Mt. Oli-At Large-S. H. Kash, Manches-

ter. First District-W. S. Mason, of Mayfield.
Second District—George H. Towery, of Dixon.
Third District-J. F. Taylor, of

Glasgow. Fourth District-J. S. R. Wedding, of Hartford. Fifth District-Charles S, Stiglitz, of Louisville. Sixth District-D. B. Wallace, of

Warsaw. Seventh District-John L. Bosley, Eighth District-N. Daniel Miles.

of Nicholasville. Ninth District-Robert Buckley, of Tenth District-J. B. Marcum, of

Eleventh District-H, G. Trimble, of Somerset.

We have been easy on our subscribers and have given a great many of them a long time in which to pay their subscription, but they have treated us with much neglect and have failed to respond to requests we have made for money through these columns and also by letter. We would like to be able to run the paper without collecting any money, but finding that to be an impossibility we have decided to force collection and we hereby warn those who have been notified by our Attorney of their indebtedness that they had better pay and thereby save the cost of a law suit. We mean business and must have what is due us on usbscription. This is a mere matter of business; you have been getting the paper aud now we MUSE have the money. With-

A Lexington shoe firm o ffers to sell shoes to responsible persons payable

out the account is paid you may ex-

pect a law suit.

Tuesday the State gave her usual Democratic majority. The State is mind to sing: always Democratic and the result was no surprise to anyone.

THE election of McKinley will start the factories to running, and will give employment to labor which will be paid in honest money for an honest day's work. Give us Mc-Kinley and prosperity.

GNN, PALMER, of Illinois, has been nominated by the Sound Money Democratics for President and Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, has been nominated for Vice President. They will get a big vote in Kentucky.

DURING a period of ten years from 1880 to 1890 the | wealth of the New England and Middle States increased 24 per cent; the wealth of the Southern States increased 53 per cent, and the wealth of the Pacific Coast States increased 55 per cent. This doesn't look much like the East is growing rich at the expense of the South and

It is very important that Republicans rally to the support of Hon. Jno. W. Lewis for Congress. Mr. Lewis made the best representative the 4th District has ever had and now asks for an indorsement at the hands of his people. H's efforts in behalf of the people of his District will certainly give him a large following aside from h's own personal popularity, which extends over the entire District. With McKinley in the Presidential Chair and John W. Lewis in Congress you will see times open up and everything will be

innual surplus, not a deficit. So let us try an administration and Congress that will do as well by the nation. The country needs just such protec-

ONE fact must not be lost sight of nominated Bryan at Chicago is the same party which is responsible for the enactment of the Wilson Gorman bill and for all the disaster which have grown out of that Tariff Reform legislation. It is the party of Free-Trade still and, if successful at the next election, ii will go on with its work of industry destroying Tariff Reform.

D. H. SMITH, of LaRue county, has been declared the nominee of the silver Democratic Convention at Elizabethtown. The nomination was stolen from Mr. Murray and his friends are very mad. On two or three counts nee. Murray and Sweeney's friends have received when the November election comes. The convention broke up in wild disorder and refused to listen to nominee Smith speak. "There's trouble in de lane "

Four years ago we were prosperous beyond anything that we had ever known, even in this nation of prosperity. The monetary standard was then as now, but our Tariff policy was different. Then we had Protection now we have Tariff Reform as exemplified by the hodge-bodge Wilson-Gorman bill. Whether or not our financial system can be improved, it is plain that our firs trequisite is a return to for Democrats you will merely throw the Protective Tariff policy, the pol- your vote away. The past history of icy which gave us prosperity in the past. That comes first, as Major McKinley said in his letter of accept-

FREE TRADER Bryan and his party are making desperate efforts to drive the Tariff issue into the background. The nomination of Mr. McKinley proved that the Tariff issue would not take a back seat in this campaign. McKinley is identified with the tariff question, identified with the policy of Protection to American industries, and it is to that fact that he owes his nomination. With the "Apostle of Protection" as leader of the forces on the Republican side, Mr. Bryan can not ignore the Tariff question. He may divert the attention of the people for a time, but a reckoning is surely coming and he will yet have to answer some straight questions.

POPULIST SPEECH.

Col. Parker's Speech at Hardinsburg--Mr. Bronston Failed to Show up.

HARDINSBURG, Sept. 8. To what are the silver Democrats coming? There is nothing it seems, they will not do, in order to get office and political power. Last Saturday was the day set apart for a great tree silver rally. C. J. Bronston was published as the Democratic orator, while Col. Joe A. Parker was announced as the drawing card for the Populists. As the result of these announcements there was a large M. Likens. Mind defined, discussgathering of Populists and Democrats assembled in the court house at one o'clock. The Democratic champion Mr. Bronston, failed to put in an appearance. Then as now he is engaged in repairing the when McKinley is elected. The pur- breaches in his political fences that chaser had just as well pay cash at are continually being made by Col. Hodges and W. C. P. Breckenridge. When Hodges and Breckenridge shall In the Arkansas State election last have done with Bronston, he will doubtless be in a suitable frame of

"Earth's but a desert drear, Heaven is my home.

Mr. Bronston could not be at Hardingsburg last Saturday. Col. Parker however was here, arrayed in all his glory, and heavily surcharged with his Populist speech.

The first installment of his speech was devoted to our National banking system. He made quite a number of misrepresentations regarding banks, and clearly established the fact that he does not know as much about the financial institutions as he might know, and as he should know.

The greater part of Col. Parker's speech was devoted to financial matters. After hearing Parker's argu- silky. The most popular and valuaments on financial matters we were ble toilet preparation in the world. thoroughly convinced that the people have been unfortunate in not having him at the head of our finance cial affairs, instead of such men as John Sherman and John G. Carlisle. But the matter we wish to speak of more particularly is this: At the close of Parker's speech Mr. James Whiteworth, chairman of the Democratic county committee, got up and read a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the Democrats of Breckinridge county that the Populists be allowed two electors on the

Democratic electoral ticket. A rising vote was taken on this proposition and the Democrats present voted for it solidly. When we of party for the day will make the ad- them. use the word "Demograt" we refer to dresses.

the silver Democrats. The National Democrats had no hand in the matter, but looked upon the entire proceedings with utter con-

According to this arrangement if it is carried out. Populists will go to the polls and vote for eleven Democratic electors, while Democrats will vote for two Populists

How does this suit our mildle-ofthe-rea! Populist friends? riad you not as well vote the entire Democrat-

A successful business man has an it ticket as to vote for eleven Demos AGOOD ARGUMENT cratic electors out of thirteen?

What about your patriotic professlons gentlemen? A year ago you were telling the people that both of the old parties were corrupt and could no longer be entrusted with the people's welfare You told us you inin this campaign. The party that tended to purify politics and hurl the old parties from power. Now, lo! and behold, you are ready at the com mand of your bosses, to walk up to the polls and vote for eleven-thirteenth of the electors of that party that has abused you in the past without end.

Are the honest Populists of our State (and the masses of the Populists are honest men) going to permit themselves to be made the tools of men who wish to make a shameless buter and trade of their principles for office? The Democratic party,my Populist friends, has no love for you or your principles. Finding itself in a dilemma, however, it is pandering he had a clear majority of all the to you to get your votes. Gentlemen votes and should to-day be the nomi- of the Populist party, stand by your colors! Never permit yourselves will remember the treatment they to be made the pliant tools of unscrupu'ous politicians.

Do you think the Democratic party is for free coinage of silver? If you do, permit us to call your attention to this fact: Four years ago we intrusted this government to the Democratic party; they had the President and both branches of Congress. Did they give you free coinage? Nay, verily! Instead of giving you free coinage they repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, thus proving that they were enemies to free coluage instead of friends to it These are facts.

The Populist party to-day is the only free coinage party, If you vote the Democratic party proves this.

ROBIN HOOD. Robt. Mosely for McKinley.

There have been various rumors in regard to Mr. Robt. Mosely. of Calhoon, who has been a lite-long Republican, voting the Democratic ticket this year. Mr. L. P Crowder, of Rosine, to settle a dispute, wrote to Mr. Mosley who responded as follows:

CALHOON, KY., July 26, 1886. DEAR SIR:-I will say to you that I am for McKinley first, last and all the time. If I live until November I will vote the Republican ticket. I have not seen Mr. Calhoon since the rumor has gotten out, but I don't believe there is a word of truth in it.

A Million Gold Dellars Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but els and puts all the machinery of the other metals of an available charac- have the best one in all the Green

Methods of mind study-Oma Wiliams, H. E. Brown. Contrast, instruction, developing, training and education-Nettie Rogers. Relation of mind and body -- - Miller, W. ion-L. T. Barnard. Consciousness, discussion-Anna Gregory, Elmo Williams. Mental activities classified -J. N. Likens. Applications for teaching-R. C. Jarnagin. Attention-Definition and kinds--Laura Render, I. C. Hoover. Educational importance-J. B. Taylor. How secured and held-H. H. Davis. Habit, definition and formation-W. E. Morton and J. Ham Barnes. Classes of habits, discussion-A. C. Taylor. Educational value and danger-E. R. Ray. Application to teaching-Effie

Ruskin. Each member is requested to prepare written statements of ten valuable thoughts gleaned from Lecture I "Sesame-Of King's Treasures." These will be read and followed by general discussion. Do not fail to be present, for no one can do your work.

The Blue and the Gray.

There will be a reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Sisters' field, on Lower Main street, beginning on September 17, and continuing three days. Every preparation is being made to do all that is necessary to make the gamblers and incompetents generally occasion one of unusual interest to to Congress and don't be misled by those who attend.

The committee on invitation of A.

Committee on reception-Dr. Pen-

CASTORIA.

By a Good Citizen in Favor of Good Money,

Money and Then We Will be Prosperous.

Never in the History of these Unit-

the wool so completely pulled over their eyes as it is to-day.

clearly needed. I. Protection, and plenty of it.

What I mean by Sound Money is this, it a coin is stamped as being of the value of one hundred cents, it should contain an amount of bullion worth that much in the market, or be secured by the difference between its intrinsic value and face value in the treasury vaults of the country, so that the holder could always be sure of having one hundred cents of value while he holds that coin and be able to get a dollars worth of goods for it at any time and any place, and if paid to him for wages be sure he was getting a dollar in fict as well as appara ently. Now that is the sort of dollar that we believe in. But we want also that there be a precious metal of practically no fluctuating tendency coined into a dollar and this to be the unit of all our money values. Just as the inch is of the yard-stick, gold has this peculiar quality, it is almost without appreciable variableness of intrinsic value, it is as nearly perfect in this matter as any earthly thing can be, it is the everlasting one in Julius Caesar's time the ratio be-

Yours truly, R. C. Mosery.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla Cure all liver ills, 25 cents.

Program Of the Teachers' Reading Circle to be held at Beaver Dam, Ky., September 19, 1896, 8:30 a. m.

Roark's psychology. Kahn Taylor and Lon Rogers.

E R. RAY. Instructor.

Ayer's Hair Vigor tones up the weak hair roots, stimulates the vesse's and tissues which supply the hair itself, and adds the oil which keeps the shalts soft, lustrous and

will be addresses every day. It will internal dissensions and walk up to be managed so that one day will be the poles in November like men and Democratic day, another will be Re- vote for McKinley, and let us bury publican day, and another Populist the Democratic party, and this free day, and speavers whose political sllver foolishness so far out of sight faith is in accord with the program that even the X Rays cannot find brother, V. B Morton, Sunday.

C Tompkins, J. M. Whitehead, Robt. Pike and Jim Wilson.

ningwon Col. Bill Hill, Geo. B. Vargason, Capt John Triplett. Arrangements will be made to entertain the old sold irson the grounds.

- [Owenshoro Messenger,

We Need Protection, Sound

ed States has so many farmers had

Now there are only three things

2. Tariff, and plenty of it. 3. Sound Money, and plenty of it. With these three, everything else

will follow.

tween silver and gold was 7 to 1 when Columbus discovered America the ratio was 10 to 1. When our forefathers settled here it was 15 to 1, prior to 1837 it was 151/2 to 1, up to 1873 it was 16 to 1. Now it is 313/4 to 1. Always the I and silver gradually and constantly climbing numerically upwards in ratio, why is it, if not that gold is the staple metal and sila ver not so, we must have a single money unit or standard of money

A double standard is practically an impossibility, just as a double standard yard-stick or gallon measure would be, and there would be just as much sense in one as the other, all other moneys must be measured by this standard. A dollar coin made of silver must be worth a dollar as bullion or be secured to that amount Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many by government, as is the cause with thousands of cases of this disease. It the 53 cent silver possesses no spec- and then our mill is quite a conventones the stomach, regulates the bow- ial merit for money purposes over ience and of which Renfrow & Dean system in good working order. It ter, and any argument that is made creates a good appetite and gives in favor of flooding the country with believe, is 75 barrels of flour per day, copper, if the governments fiat alone can give value to an unlimited coinage of silver and maintain a parity between it and gold, then the same fiat can make copper coins in the same way and give them the same value. And if cheap money is wanted copper hasthe advantage of being a much cheaper metal, and paper is ev-

en still cheaper. Business is bad, but bad money will not make it better. France tried that experiment under similar circumstances just a century ago, and her experience should warn us against its repetition here. Farmers and working men demanded plenty of cheap money, and so it was given to them, widespread distress followed, and as usual the poor and producing classes were the chief sufferes. The same thing was tried in our New England colonies, and with the same results. Mexico has cheap money, and the laborer is paid 55 cent dollars and buys with 100 cent dollars; that

is, he buys all commodities based on the gold standard. No country in the world, we believe gives free and unlimited coinage to see what we shall see. silver, and none on a silver basis is anything like as prosperous as ours is at this moment. No country in the world gives as high wages as ours, not as many days work in the year. No silver basis country in the world has as large a commerce as prosperous manufacturers or as wellto-do an agricultural class. How shall we improve our condition, then, by adopting the methods of less prosperous nations. Do you say that our nation is so incomparable greater, our resources so vastly superior, and our let him bring you one of the latpeople so superlatively more ingenous and excellent, that we ar capable for anything of succeeding even where other nations less tavored have failed. Bosh! chin music, it is not a sensible bost. Don't take chances where all the odds are against success, use common business prudence. Seek to restore confidence in capitalistic and business circles don't elect drunkards, sale by Z Wayne Griffin & Bro. large mouthed orators be sober, be Speakers will be procured and there diligent at your business, and avoid

W. G. HICKS.

Strayed From my farm near Prentis one black heifer with line back, 18 months old, marked with split in left and swallow fork in right ear. Anyone knowing of her whereabouts and will let me knov I will come after her and pay for the trouble. 7 2t HARDIN WALLACE Prentis, Ky.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla the blood pure and all the organs in a Boils

It is often difficult to convince peo-ple their blood is impure, until dreadula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering. "I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, flery, flerce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sar-saparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine. Mrs. Anna Peterson, Latimer, Kansas.

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, SULPHUR SPRINGS.

It must be that this place is situated exactly at the center of the uni verse. For white people are crowd ing in almost every quarters, our people are generally contented and happy and indeed why should we not be happy for we have good churches good schools, fairly good roads and good crops. Store truck is cheap and we are blessed with good mills and last but not least, all our neighbors are good ones, genial and kind. Speaking of the roads we are of the opinion the road problem is solved by the introduction of our new road machinery by which we are persuaded that one dollar spent in properly using it, it will on general principles do as much work as six dollars spent in the old way; and I speak from experience as to store trucks We believe a dollar spent with our merchants will buy as much, if not more, than any place outside of the eastern cities. How does 6 pounds of Arbuckle coffee for one dollar strike you? For this you can get at some of our stores, and other things in propor-

Bond & Sons, of Olaton, ship from one to three car loads of live stock per week and this alone is quite a source of income to our scock raisers: and that of the very best. They have also the best corn mill it was ever my good fortune to see, and it is in fine trim, doing first class work and what is better the proprietors are first class broad guaged gentlemen.

All our business men are busy and happy except, perhaps, our M. D's, of which we have two first-class. A month back they were real busy, but not so busy now, perhaps that by their efficient treatment they have gotten the people so well that they

have not much to do now. The political caldron boileth. How she boileth! There are more lies and more truths told and more flimsy and more sound arguments indulged in than has been for quite a long while and as Bro Cook, of Rural Neck, Warren county, says the most honest man, the biggest rascal or the biggest fool can now find a candidate in the field to suit his principles.

We know of but two silver Repub licans in this whole section, but we know of 10 or 12 gold Democrats. Let the good work of educating

the voters go steadily on. We shall

THOS F. JOHNSON Good Old Granny Metcalfe, 87 years old living at 1005 South Fifth street, Puducah, Ky., says that Dr Bell's Pine Tar Honey is the best grip cure. cough, lung and bronchial remedy that has been offered to the public during her lile Druggists sell it. For sale by Z

It you are thinking of buying one, call on or write to Gross Williams and est Singers They are just too nice A cold in the head is one of the

Wayne Griffin & Bro.

obnoxious of all diseases-catarrh of the head or throat. Dr Bell's Pine Tar Honey is a prompt and never failing cure
Up to date druggists sell it. For

most distressing and dicomforting of

neglected it terminates in that most

maladies. It causes loss of sleep

CERALVO.

Mrs. Bettie Atherton, of Buel, Mc-Lean county, is visiting relatives Miss Vitula Tot, also of Buel, is visiting Mrs. Overhulse. Miss Minda Wood is visiting in Morgantown and Rochester.

Rev. T. M. Morton visited his Rev. I. C. Brandon conducted a very interesting meeting at the church

Born on the 3rd inst, to the wife of Mr C G Kimbley, a girl.
School opened here Monday with 31 enrolled.

Personal

last week.

FREE- 64 page medical reference never fails. There is nothing "just as book to any person afflicted with any good peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of event serious illness by keeping the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Our Friends HAVE BEEN SAYING TO US

That Other

Merchants tell them we cannot sell goods as cheap as we claim to. This is very gratifying to us because it convinces our customers that we are doing something that other merchants cannot do. Why is this? There are three excellent reasons:

FIRST:--With five other GOOD Merchants we spent ten days in the VERY best Markets, pricing, selecting and buying. We buy from \$20,000 to \$30,000 worth of goods at one time. The more we buy, the cheaper we get them, and goods bought right are no trouble to sell right. SECOND:-We do not pay a dollar for rent. Our expenses are light and we can afford to be satisfied with

THIRD:-And last reason, but the best of all: We pay cash for our goods, get very best discounts WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH TO EVERYBODY.

But let our prices talk for themselves

Highest market price paid for produce. Give us a call. Jones & Morehead,

Pleasant Ridge, Ky.



READ ANDBE **CONVINCED!**

* FLOATING STUDIO * Is making Cabinet-size Photos cheaper than any gallery ever did in Hartford, guaranteeing all work to be of the most permanent finish, that will not fade. Cabinets per dozen, \$1.75, half dozen \$1.00. Half Cabinet size \$1 per dozen. Respectfully,

H. O. SCHRŒTER, Hartford, Ky.

N. B - Will be here till after the Fair, and longer unless the river rises so we can get in Green river. Come before the Fair and avoid the rush. The Floating Studio will go from here to Rochester, then to Rockport and South Carrollton and will land at the smaller points between.

WANTET-SEVERAL FAITHtul men or women to travel for responsible established house in Ken tucky Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position per-manent. Reference. Enclosed selfaddressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. 5 16t.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for
Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfacuion or motey refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY Williams &

Release is at hand for all sufferers from coughs and colds or diseases of the throat bronchial tubes or nasal cavities who will resort to the right remedy Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey cures all disorders and sickness of this kind Thousands have testified to this fact. It is made of simple and harmless ingrediente of pine tar and honey-scient fically combined. It

Take no substitute from any drug For sale by Z Wayne Griffin

Remember Bullington when you want a good shave or hair cut.

Miss Margaret Nall, HARTFORD, KENTUCKY,

FALL term begins August 31, 1896, at her home for the reception of pupuls. Thorough training. Special attention given to young pupils. Terms as usual. Your patronage so-

WANTED-SEVERAL FAITHful men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky Salary \$780, payable \$75, weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

CASTORIA Wanted-An Idea

BEYOUD A DOUBT!

The biggest and best selected line of Dry Goods, Notions, Dress goods, Ladies and gents furnishings, Clothing &c., to be found in Ohio county are now arriving at

Fair Bros. & Co's

These goods were bought strictly for CASH and at prices that insure us keeping ahead of competition. Farmers having large families to supply are urged to come and get our prices. No hard times when you can buy 10yds of good calico for 45c; 20 yds heavy domestic for \$1; 20 yds good shirting for \$1; 20 yds good bleached for \$1; 19c for table linen; 20c table oil cloth; 10c for cotton jeans; 5c yd for toweling; 5c yd for nice ginghams; \$1 for men fine shoes; \$1 for ladies kid button shoes; 65c for children fine shoes; 25c for infant shoes; \$1 for men heavy work shoes; 75c for a pair good blankets; 25c for heavy work shirt and so on.

These prices are only a few of the gies, harness, Moore's lapdusters and whips. bargains we have for you. We will greatly appreciate a visit from you.

For cash, therefore can afford to give you more for one dollar than those who buy and sell on a credit

Hartford Temple of Fashion.

UNION.

credit to him and his class

us a little talk on music Sunday.

ten days visit in Logan county.

school at Prentis yesterday.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

future home.

Mr. Henry Johnson and tamily of

this place returned Saturday after a

Mr. James Johnson of Illinois re-

Miss Cornelia Barnard attended the

In cases where dandruff, scalp di-

sease, falling and grayness of the

hair appear, do not neglect them, but

apply a proper remedy and tonic like

Killed by a Woman.

of Delaware, on Green River, north

of Sebree, was shot and killed by a

to the house of the Mills woman ex-

pecting it is said, to meet another

woman, and demanded admittance,

which was refused. He thereupon

threatened to break in the door. The

Mills woman replied she would kill

him if he attempted to enter. Combs

threw his weight against door, and as

he entered the woman drew her re-

volver and shot him through the

brain, killing him instantly.

I wenty

ears....

For more than twenty years

we have been telling how

Scott's Emulsion overcomes the

excessive waste of the system,

puts on flesh, nourishes and

builds up the body, making it

the remedy for all wasting di-

seases of adults and children,

but it isn't possible for us to

tell the story in a mere stick-

We have had prepared for

us by a physician a little book,

telling in easy words how and

why Scott's Emulsion benefits,

and a postal card request will

be enough to have it sent to

you free. To-day would be a

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

good time to send for it.

ful of newspaper type.

John Combs, a young marired man,

S. B. F.

preaching and Singing at Union Sun-

The farmers are done cutting to-

Bros.

Proprietors,

BEAVER DAM R. R. TIME TABLE WEST BOUND. Fast Mail 7:16 a. m. Accommodation 11:43 a. m. Way Freight 3:3 p. m. Accommodation 8:18 p. m.

New Orleans Limited . . 11:22 p. m. EAST-BOUND. Cincinnati Limited . . . 4:33 a. m Accommodation S:2 A. m. Way Freight 6'36 a. m. Accummodation 1:29 p. m.

Fast Mail 7:30 p m. HARLEN MERRICK, Agt. My wife suffered for twelve years with sour stomach and indigestion I tried everything I heard of without

getting relief. By the use of one bottle of Liquid Electricity she was not only relieved, but entirely cured. I found it effectual for cure of toothache day. also. HUGH ROACH. McHenry. Ky. I stepped on a rusty nail and run it almost through my foot, causing a severe, painful and dangerous wound.

After trying everything that is usually used and getting no relief, I purchased a bottle of Liquid Electricity. After applying it a few times I was relieved of pain and swelling began to reduce and in a shorttime was able to walk. I earnestly recommend it as the best remedy I ever used. MRS. MARY A. WILSON, McHenry, Ky.

On night of June 26th, 1896, I was bitten by a very poisonous spider. After using several remedies without any relief I purchase a fifty-cent bottle of Liquid Electricity; and after a few applications was greatly relieved. Am confident it was instrumental in saving my life. I cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity as a valuable family medicine DUNCAN PRNMAN,

McHenry, Ky.

I have healed several scalds and burns very rapidly by the use of Li. quid Electricity. I think it the best hosling remedy I ever used

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Blacksmith, McHenry, Ky.

I have used Liquid Electricity tor cuts, cramps, colic, etc., and find it to be a rapid healer, and reliable rem-MRS. ANNIB DUNCAN, McHenry, Ky.

I am authorized to appoint subagents; and am prepared to furnish same with this wonderful remedy. Correspondence solicited,

D. S. DUNCAN, Gen. Agt., McHenry, Ky.

-. The singing at Union closed last Sunday. Quite a large crowd was present. Bro. Berry preached in the morning and the afternoon was spent in singing. The class had dinner on the ground in honor of their teacher, Prof. Horace Taylor. He is an excellent gentleman and well does he deserve the honor given him by the people of Union. We were pleased to have with us Prof. Snyder who is teaching vecal music in Beaver Dam **A Sufferer Cured**

was two years old, I suffered dreadfully faom erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from

this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."-O. C. DAVIS,

Sarsaparilla AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

New fall dress goods at Carson &

Save your laundry for Lyman Will-See Field & Holbrook's new bug-

Come in and see our big new stock.

CARLON & CO. Buy your machine needles, oil, &c., of Gross Williams.

Read Congressman Lewis' list of ppointments in this issue.

Bullington is prepared to give you good shave or shampoo. Field & Holbrook are selling Bug-

Mr. Jo L. Carson and daughter,

Miss Olive, have returned from a visit in Daviess county. Messrs. T. J. Morton and Z. H. Shultz were in South Carrollton a

few daye last week. Field & Holbrook handle the most serviceable Buggies ever sold in Ohio

county. Call and examine them. All of our new goods will be open by Monday, September 14. Come and see our stock.

CARSON & Co. A large number of Hartford people spent yesterday at R. Holbrook's in the precinct should be on hand. farm below town, and had a pleasant

Thos. H. Black has received a fine, new line of glassware and queensware. Prices are right and goods are

Mrs. R. R. Wedding and children, Will and Daisy Deane, are in Elizabethtown visiting relatives and attending the Fair.

Rev. Berry preached to a large and Thos. H. Black's grocery store is attentive audience at this place Sunchock full of the very best and freshestgoods. Give him a call when in Mr Horace Taylor's singing school at this place closed Sunday with great

town next Monday. Bring on your wool to be carded. Prof Snyder, of Beaver D.m. gave Our carding machine will be closed on the 15th or 20th of this month.

> J. W. FORD & Co. Miss Annie Walsh, Fair Bros. & Co's popular milliner, will arrive Tuesday to take charge of their Mil-

turned to his former home in this linery department county expecting to make this his Field & Holbrook sell their new Buggies at such astonishingly low Miss. Sophia Davidson began her prices that everybody owning a horse

> can afford to possess one. Mr. Geo. Invwin, of Calnoon, was in town Monday, and reports everything in good shape for the Republis

can ticket in McLean for this year. Mr. W. P. Bennett and sister, Miss Lizzie, of Rochester, were in Hartford Tuesday enroute to Lyonia, where

Mr. Bennett is engaged in business. Mr. S. C. Stevens, one of Ohio county's foremost teachers, left Monday for Bowling Green where he will attend Cherry Bros. Southern Norwoman named Mills. Combs went

Misses Mabelle Hocker, Myrtle and Elizabeth Chandler, Lyda Morton and Corinne Cox, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Walker, went to Beaver Dam Wednesday evening on a pleasure

Preparations are now going on for the Ohio County Fair andeverything points to a successful meeting this year. The grounds will be in better condition and there will be more stock in attendance. Everybody should take in the Fair and lend it all the assistance possible. See "ad" in this issue.

Some counties in Kentucky have already held conventions and nominated a full set of officers for county offices to be filled at the November election in 1897. There are a great many prospective candidates in Orio county but so far they have never published their announcements.

Notice. A word from A. D. White to the people of Hartford:

I have been carrying you for some time on my books with a promise to pay, and have sent you statements of your account, which you have failed to notice; that my books are now closed to all such. You must pay me if you want me to trust you, so please don't say "charge this to me," until you have paid off the old debt. I am needing my money now and will have to place your accounts in the hands of an officer if you do not come forward at once. So take no-

Yours truly, A. D. WHITE. Remember I cannot and will not sell you any longer on credit.

Read Fair Bros. & Co's advertise-

Heavy twilled red Flannel 15c at Fair Bros. & Co's.

Remember Bullington, the barber, during Fair week.

Boys heavy knee pants size 5 to 13 years 25c at Fair Bros. & Co's. Born to the wife of Mr. C. R. Mar-

tin last Monday evening, a boy, Novel corsets 50c R. & G. white and black 85c at Fair Bros. & Co's.

Mr. Tom Bartlett, of South Carrollton, was in town Saturday and Sun-English walking hats, Alpine hats,

Marriage license: Jno. W. Coy to Tula Duvall, B. P. Petty to Cordelia

latest styles for ladies at Fair Bros. &

was organized at Centertown last Saturday night. Mr. E. D. Tiltord, Beaver Dam,

A large McKinley and Hobart Club

Dental College.

Sunday and Sunday night. Mr. McDowel Fair moved yesterday from Fox Street to the Taylor

property on Washington Street. Mr. J. H.B. Carson was in the Eastern cities this week buying goods for

the popular firm of Carson & Co. Remember we take in old Sewing

Machines as part pay on our New Singers. GROSS WILLIAMS Agent. Few pleasures exceed that of buggy riding. Buy one of Field & Hol-

brook's elegant Buggies and enjoy lite. Henry Harlen, of McHenry, was veyed to the Hopkinsville by Jno Campbell.

Field & Holbrook buy their buggies by the car load direct from the manufactory paying cash. Hence

County Court has been in session this week and an unusually large docket has been disposed of. Court has been quite busy,

The protracted meeting which has been going on at the Methodist Church for the past several days closed last Tuesday night.

A McKinley and Hobart Club will be organized at Sulphur Springs tomorrow night. Every Republecan

We have just received a lot of new ace curtains and dress trimming, kid gloves &c. Ask to see them.

CARSON & Co. Why be hoodwinked into buying a er) by paying \$5.00 down and \$3.00 every month till paid. Remember there is only one agent in Ohio county and that is Gross Williams, Hart-

The following named persons have paid their subscription to THE RE-PUBLICAN since our last issue: B. Smoot, Greenville; H. Hinshaw, Hartford; Stephen Westerfield, Beaver Dam; S. T. Hunter, Smallhouse; Monroe Bratcher, Geo. S. Duncan, Ceralvo; S, A, Garrett, Centertown; Jno. J. Layton, Prentis; Miss Cyntha A Warden, Buford; W. R. Carson, Beda; E. R. Ashby, Centertown; J. W. Carrell, Spring Lick; R. T. Tilford, Rosine; Frank Boyer, Shep-herdsville; Jas. Wedding Sulphur

All parties desiring to join the State Guard will meet in Hartford Saturday Sept. 12, at 3 p. m. An officer will be present to muster into service,

Spring ; A. Carter, Centertown.

Please be on hand promptly.
T. J. MORTON. Our Steamboat Line.

There have been several steamboat nen looking into the work of a steamboat on Rough river, and we will no doubt soon have a first class boat running to our town. The following letter has been received from an old steamboat man of Hawesville:

HAWESVILLE, KY., Sept. 8, '96 To the Business Menand Merchants of Hartford. Gentlemen:-No doubt but what you have many letters and inquiries about the steamboat trade of Rough river. If you will agree to support a nice steamboat I will put one in the River and makedaily trips out, and leave it to you all to make freight and passenger rates so a boat can live in the trade. I will equip the boat with first class officers. me hear from you. Yours truly, C. F. BRENDENBACK.

BEAVER DAM. Rev. Chandler, Hartford, filled his regular appointment here Sunday,
Mr. Wm. Smith and wife, Morgantown, were in town Tuesday and

Mrs. Felix Monroe speut a few days in Louisville this week returned Wednesday night accompanied by Mr. Ed Weigel who will visit the family for a day or two. Miss Emma Barnes was in Hartford

Sunday afternoon. A party of six from Hartford were out for a horse back ride Wednesday evening. Mr. K. J. McKenney who has been

sick for many weeks is now able to be out again Mesdames W. H. Austin and O. Stevens spent Sunday in the coun-

Mr. J. W. Cooper and family spent Sunday near Cromwell at Mr. Billie Tilfords Miss Nora Martin returned Monday to her home in Fordsville. Little Joe Young, Rockport, has been with his aunt, Mrs. H. D. Hunt for the passed week. Miss Florence Tichenor entered

school Monday.

Mr. E. D. Tilford was in Hartford
Wednesday.

Mr. A. M. Hunt who has been sick tor several days is in school again.

Miss Anna McKenney is out of school on account of sickness.

Miss Teenie Hays, Rochester, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. P. McKen-

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



e Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

G. T. MCHENRY DEAD

Popular Young Man has Joined the Silent Majority,

News reached Hartford early last will leave in a short while to attend | Friday morning announcing the death of Mr. Godfrey T. McHenry at Den-Rev T. J. Acton, of Sulphur Springs, ver, Col., where he had gone to rewill preach at the Baptist Church, gain his health. To die at home surrounded by loved ones is sad enough, but to die away from home in a strange land among strangers makes it doubly sad, which was the case with young McHenry. His brother, the Hon Jno. J. McHenry, was on his way to his bedside when the family received the message announcing Godfrey's death.

Mr. McHenry was born August 6, 1864, in Hartford, and was the son of the Hon. Henry D. and Mrs. Jennie T. McHenry. He had always lived in Hartford until a few years ago when he went to Colorado and was employed by the Southern Pacific odjudged a lunatic Tuesday and con- Railway Company, which position he filled with much credit and gave entire satisfaction to the corporation. He was a diligent, studuous young man and counted his friends by the

The remains were met at Beaver ber of Hartford people, and were conveyed to the family residence on Market Street and after short funeral services by Revs. Bean and Chandler were laid to rest by the side of his illustrious father in Oakwood Cemetery to await the dawn of the resurrection morn.

Public Speaking. Hon. John W. Lewis Republican candidate for Congress will address the voters of Ohio county at the following times and places viz:

Fordsville, Friday, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock p. m. Sulphur Springs, Friday, Sept. 25, at night. Harttord, Saturday, Sept. 26, at I o'clock p. m. McHenry, Saturday, Sept. 26, at Cheap John Sewing Machine, when night. Bells Run, Monday, Sept. 28, at I o'clock p. m. Centertown, Tuesday, Sept. 29, at I o'clock p. m. Equality Church, Tuesday, Sept. 29, at night. Rockport, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock a. m. Rosine, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Night speakings will begin at 7 o'clock. Everybody is invited to be present and hear this gifted orator, who so ably represented this District and county in the last session of Con-

Centertown Club CENTERTOWN, Ky., Sept. 8. Centertown Precinct is all right for McKinly, Hobart and Lewis.

We organized a McKinley any Hobart club at Centertown on Saturday night September 5th and enrolled more than seventy names.

The house was called to order by the Precinct Committeeman L. C. as follows. J. A. Reneer, President; W. P.

Render, Vice President, Virgil Bishop, Secretary; and T F. Balls, Treasurer. 'The President then appointed a committee on finance and literature, he then announced that we were ready to hear speeches.
A call was made for Armistead Jones

of Hartford, who responded with a good talk, and was followed by W. P. Render with a neat speech.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday night September 19, when we expected to be entertained with speeches by W. P. Parade.

ed with speeches by W. P. Render, Point Pleasant; T. R. Bishop, Centerown; and C. M. Barnett, Hartford. VIRGIL BISHOP, Sec'y.

"CREATEST ON EARTH." Br. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Mr. R. T. Caldwell, is book-keeper in the First National Bank of Fulton, Ky. "I was completely run down, My nerves became so unstrung through loss of sleep and worry that I felt sure I would be com-pelled to give up my position. I would lie awake all night long, and it took but little



o shake me up so that I could not pos-titend to my business as I should onnection with this I had Must be eaviness about the stomach, and pal ifferent parts of my body. I was also educed in flesh. I was persuaded to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Rostores

Ohio County Fair



Hartford, Ky.

The Ohio County Fair Company has made extensive preparations for the immense crowds this fall and added some large and attractive premiums, which are certain to attract the people. gone to a big expense fixing the grounds and race track.

RUNNING AND TROTTING RACES Each day and big attractions in every department.

RING HORSES will be on hand in abundance. A large number are now on the ground. The premium list is above the average and all stock men should take advantage of it. Come out and spend a few days

seeing the sights and get a little recreation from the toils and trouble of ev-THE FLORAL HALL DISPLAY will be the best in the history of Fair. Goods are now being received for admission. Get your work ready.

THE PROSPECTS are better for a Fair this year than they have ever been. Crops are about all in and the farmers will be ready to come and bring their family. Everybody can afford to spend the small sum of Dam Sunday evening by a large num- 25 cents to see the great attractions this year. DON'T FORGET THE DATES, OCTOBER 1, 2 and 3.

Bicycle Races, Horse Races, Mule Races and the Human Race will hand every day. No intoxicating liquous of any hand will be sold on the ground, and an old fashioned fair will be the ticket. Come out, everybody.

W. G. HARDWICK, Sec'y. T. L. GRIFFIN, Pres't. N. B .-- Fer premium list er other information apply to Secretary.

1896.

20TH CENTURY EXPOSITION. Eclipsing Former Events, THE ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE Muhlenberg Co. Fair Association,

CREENVILLE, KY., Oct. 14, 15, 16 and 17

Reneer and proceeded to elect officers The acme of perpection, acres of breezeswept shady grove.

> Liberal Premiums in Every Department. SHOOTING SPEED RINGS

> On Friday and Saturday. Magnificent pure food exhibition, Grand display of flowers and vegetables. Special attractions the like of which you never saw before.

Live stock department will be unexcelled. The poultry show will be a complete exhibition of itself.

Exhibits of women's work, Magnificent painting, Scholars' work, etc., etc.

Races and band concert every day. Sports, games of all kinds. Ample accommodations for all. Grounds supplied with plenty of water.

BALLOON ASCENSION

For premium list and other information address the Sec'y. W.L. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

We had a good rain here last Friday night which we were all glad to

Mr. Louis Trogland Buford visited friends and relatives in this commu- er on the 21 ult a boy.

nity recently. Miss Nancy Quig and Mr. Will Coghill, Livermore visited relatives in this community last week.

ing and prayer by J. G. Wilson she Farmers are busy at work saving was laid to rest. She leaves a husband and three little children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. G. J. Christian is teaching a singing school at New Bamus. Born to the wife of Mr. R. T. Hoov-

ANDERSON

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling Mr. C. V. Christian has bought it "sarsaparilla." and there is nothhim a cane mill and has begun work. ing to prevent anyone spending good Mrs. Hanner E. Allen wife of Mr. | money testing the stuff; but prudent Willie Allen died at her home near people, who wish to be sure of their Rosine Sunday. The remains were remedy, takeonly Ayer's Sarsaparilla, trken to Mr. G. W. Raly's after sing- and so get cured.

FOR HONEST MONEY.

Mr. McKinley', Able Discussion of the Money Question.

No Debasement of Money-No Repudiation of Debts-Free Coinage Imperits the Nation's Safety-Workingmen and Farmers Have Most at Stake-"Good Money Never Made

Mai. McKinley's letter of acceptance is as sound as a gold dollar. The following are some of his best points: What Free Coinage Means.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so farreaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises.

It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business copfidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plan adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

Silver Dollars Now on a Gold Basis. We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the govern-ment at parity with gold and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness. They are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why should they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people

Farmers and Laborers Would Suffer Most. If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere. The poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies and their policy holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan association members, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners and their families, and ipon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Good Money Never Made Hard Times." It is mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made hard times. Those who as sert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and siness operations than ever before.

Worst of All Misfortunes.

The great trouble about repudiation is that you cannot pay debts with it more than once. In other words, it involves the crucifixion of credit on a cross of rascality, and the loss of credit is the worst of misfortunes.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BOURKE COCKRAN ON BRYAN.

The Elequent Ex-Confiressman Expose the Free Silver Fraud on Workingmen. In his great speech in Madison Square Garden, New York city, ex-Congressman Bourke Cochran said in reply to Presidential Candidate Bryan:

If everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be increased in value to-morrow in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme, he would never have a populist nomination to give him importance in the eyes of this community. If that were all that he meant, he would not be supporting it, and I would not be taking the trouble to oppose it. If everything in the world be increased ten per cent. in value, why, we would pay ten per cent. in addition for what we would buy and get ten per cent. more for what we would sell.

What, then, is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of n given quantity of gold equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the la-borer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. If the value of the populist scheme, then, s to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his populist friends a simple, common, everyday question: "Where do I come

Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or, rather, of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which-whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of logical discussion I am utterly unable to say-that throws a flood of light upon the whole purpose underlying this populist agitation. Wage-earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and reemployment less certain.

If that means anything, it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get reemployment after he was discharged. If that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work.

If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would increase the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr. Bryan for telling the truth, because, however unpalatable the truth may be, I conceive it the duty of any man who attempts to address his fellow-citizens never to shrink from a statement of the whole truth, whatever may be the consequences to himself. But, as a matter of fact, a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment. There cannot be an abundant product

unless labor is extensively employed. You cannot have high wages unless there is an extensive production in every department of industry, and that is why I claim that wages are the one sole test of a country's condition-that high wages mean an abundant protection, and abundance necessarily means prosperity. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always comes from a narrow production, and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When, after the panic of 1873, the price of labor fell to 90 cents a day, it was harder to obtain work than when the rate of labor was two dollars, and the difference between the populist, who seeks to cut down the rate of wages, and the democrat, who seeks to protect it, is that the democrat believes that high wages and prosperity are synonymous, and the populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingmen.

Property and Industry. Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when it is built.-Abraham Lincoln.

The Gold Dollar and the Silver Dollar. The value of every dollar earned by the wage-earner and paid to the farmer under present conditions is 100 cents.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN With the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one the value of the dollar would sink to the price of the silver bullion in coin, containing 3711/4 grains of pure silver, or about 51

Physical Sussion. A man has been discovered in Oklahoma who wants the government to coin silver dollars, and "if the other nations act frisky, take 'em by the throat, darn 'em, and make 'em take 'em for legal tender."-Kansas City

How do you find business? If you vant to borrow money, are you not told that this free saver racket is scaring investors? Don't manufacturers complain that they have difficulty in getting ioans with which to buy raw material, pay wages and carry stocks of goods? Isn't the uncertainty about the money in which loans will be repaid playing the dickens with credits and confidence among business men?

Beware of Contment for Catarrh that

Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it throush the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarth Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in foledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. price 75c. per

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Result of Free Trade in England. George B Curtiss in his great tariff hi tory, "Protection and Prosperity" after showing in the most complete manner the origin of the Free Trade movement in England. Its success and results and giving a mass of testimony before the Royal commission concludes as tollows:

Never was such an indictment

framed against and economic policy. A similar condition of the working classes is not to be found in any civilized country on the face of the globe. Were the foregoing statesments contained in reports of United States Consuls, or in letters written by the most trustworthy and candid protectionists, they would be denounced and discredited by every professional tree trader in the world. But coming as they do, from and official report to the British parliament, from men who were held in such high esteem by the government as to appear worthy of executing such an important trust, they cannot be questioned. The report is above inpeachment. The facts set forth are more appalling because they are true. "Throughout Day. the whole kingdom one person out of every four or five is buried by the parish." What a fact to contemplate! "Of all who survive to the age of seventy, one out of every three" is a pauper. Death at middle life is better than old age. Yet, even then, a pauper's grave is the lot of one out of five. No amount of accumulated wealth centred in the hands of a tew, can compersate a nation for such a condition of the masses A vast commerce, innumerable ships visiting every harbor in the world, are dumb and speechless as expressions of national growth and prosperity, when the harbors from which they are sent and the country whose flag flies at their masthead, are fettering with destitution and despair. The loud boastings of the champions of a polis cy under which such conditions exist

cannot long drown the voice of mulitudes pleading for work. A Timely Reminder. Each season forces upon our consideration its own peculiar perils to health. The advent of fall finds many reduced in strength and vigor, poorly prepared to continue the business of life. The stomache and bowels the great highway of animal economy, is especially liable to disorder in the fall. The nervous system has also suffered in the struggle. Typhoid fever and malaria in particular in the fall that combination of earth, air and water that mark this season as especially dangerous. The falling leaves, the decaying vegetables contribute their share of contamination. Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes a most valuable safeguard at these important points, and should I be used in the fall before serious sickness has laid you low.

WANTED-SEVERAL FAITHful men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position per-manent. Reference. Enclosed selfaddressed stamped envelope The National, Star Building, Chicago.

George Washington Jones, a colorwas a kalsomier when he had work to ber 24. do, but, as he expresses it;

"Dem dere white trash hab gone into de trade, an' now Ise got no work to do.', But this was not what made him sad. "Dis here life," he said, "am not wuth livin'." "What's the matter. George?" in-

quired his triend. "Why, Ise got a little money on

that last job, an' Ise went round to setle the bills Ise owed." "Didn't you attend to it all right?" "Dat's the strange part of it. De butcher he wuz out, an' de grocer he

was out, an' every one Ise wanted ter pay wuz out, an' den what'd I do but lose dat money." "Well, that was unlucky and no mistake; but still you showed your good intentions, and no doubt they

won't press their claims." 'Press dere claims! Yah, dat's de trouble. When Ise got 'ome Ise found ebery one of dem waiting to press dere claims, an' as Ise couldn't fix dem, dey done an' fixed me."-

Harper's Round Table. Neglected coughs and colds are danderous. A summer cold permitted to run into winter trequently means Gold fillings pneumonia. A winter cough and cold neglected leads to consumption. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey will cure a winter cold or summer cold or a cough of any kind every time. It is harm-All good druggists sell it. For sale by Z Wayne Griffin & Bro.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued document No. 59. "The Tariff," which gives extacts in parallel columns, from the speeches of Hon W. J Bryan and Hon William McKinley. The document should be read by every voter. Address, W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 W. 23rd Street, New York.

It is a big thing to say but nevertheless true, that a great multitude of people have crowned Simmons Liver Regulator, the "King of Liver Medicines." There is nothing like it for Malaria, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion and all troubles arising from a sluggish of disease liven. Simmons Liver Regu lator is the prevention and cure for these ailments.

Notice!

If your subscription is not paid, please send in the money at once. One subscrip- Pettibones Pine Point Resort. tion is not much, but 1,600 subscriptions amount to a great beautiful sunset views, 26 acres of

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Adjutant General-D. R. Collier. State Librarian-Mrs. Mary Brown

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Hon. J. Edwin Rowe, Attorney-Owensboro T. H. Black, Jailer - Hartford.

G. B. Likens, Clerk-Hartford. B. D. Ringo, Master Commissioner -Hartford G. B Likens, Trustee Jury Fund -Hartford.

Cal. P. Keown, Sheriff—Hartford. Deputies—Samuel Keown—Hartford -Joe Roberts, Fordsville; Thos. R. Bishop, Centertown; S. T. Stevens, Cromwell. Court convenes first Monday in

March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November-two weeks. COUNTY COURT. John P. Morton, Judge-Hartford. D. M. Hocker, Clerk-Hartford. E. P. Neal, Attorney-Hartford.

Court convenes first Monday in QUARTERLY COURT. Begins on the third Monday January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS. Convenes first Monday in January, and Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS. G. S. Fitzbugh, Surveyor--Sulphur Springs. N. C. Daniel, Assessor-Cromwell. Z. H. Shultz, School Supt,-Hartford.

L. W. Hunt, Coroner-Sulphur Springs. Mr. C. R. Campbell, Poorhouse Keeper, Hartford. JUSTICES' COURTS

FORDSVILLE.-J. A. Bowling-Barrett's Ferry, March 21, June 20, September 19, December 1.9 BUFORD. -- Ben F. Graves--- March ed gentleman, was sad, very sad. He 26, June 25, September 24, Decem-HARTFORD .- A S. Aull--March 5.

> June 4, September 3, December 3. ROSINE.-C. L. Woodward March 13, June 12, September 11, December 11. CROMWELL .- Jont B. Wilson

March 7, June 7, September 5, December 5.



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AVegetable Preparation for As-

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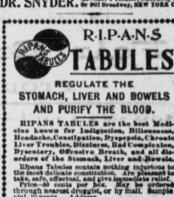
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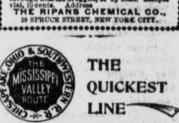
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Guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Price, 25 Cents. For sale by Williams & Bell, Hartford; K. V. Williams, Beaver Dam; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Brown & Chapman, Centertown; R. E. Ile Co., Rockport.

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HARTFORD, KY., REPUBLICAN. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896

The Only Eli Tells the Hollow Tale of Free Silver.

PERKINS ON SILVER.

HE SIZES UP THE SITUATION.

Good Reasons Advanced for Being on the Side of Gold.

"Are you in favor of both silver and gold?" asked a Populist of Eli Perkins.
"Certainly," said Eli, "every civilized nation uses the two metals—gold and silver—but the United States is the only nation that has coined as much silver. nation that has coined as much silver as gold. We have been rank bimetalas gold. We have been rank bimetal-lists. We have stood by silver too long. We have coined \$625,300,000 worth of

We have coined \$625,300,000 worth of silver and \$626,600,000 worth of gold."

"What have the other great nations coined?" asked the Populist.

"Why, they have coined less than half as much as we have. England (the United Kingdom) has coined and has on hand \$112,000,000 worth of silver and \$550,000,000 in gold; France has \$493,-200,000 in silver and \$825,000,000 in gold; Germany has only \$215,000,000 in gold; Germany has only \$215,000,000 in silver and \$625,000,000 in gold; Russia has only \$48,000,000 in silver and \$455,000,000 in gold."

"Then we have coined about as much silver as all of them together?"

"Not quite. These four great nations, with a population of 249,000,000 people, have on hand \$876,000,000 in silver. while we, with 69,000,000 people, have \$625,000,000 in silver."

"Where is our silver now?" asked the Populist.

"Why, \$508,000,000 lies piled up in

"Where is our silver now?" asked the Populist.

"Why, \$508,000,000 lies piled up in the treasury. It is rusting in the vaults, paying no interest, and dropping in value. Carlisle is begging the people to take it, freight free, but he can only get \$56,000,000 in circulation. The people won't have it. They sling it back to the banks, and then the free silver men jump up and cry, 'We want more silver!"
They say, 'The poor people are dying for silver. Coin more!"

"And how much of our gold is in circulation?"

"Why, every solitary dollar—\$626,000,000 worth of it. The banks only hold \$128,000,000."

"You don't say the nation has no gold

"You don't say the nation has no gold at all?" "You don't say the nation has no gold at all?"
"No gold of our own. We borrowed \$200,000,000 from a few Americans at 3 per cent. and spent that running the government—and we've got to pay it back. Then Cleveland borrowed \$60,000,000 more from the Rothschilds and the English at 4 per cent., while our own people were crying for it at 3 per cent., and that we've got to return in gold. To tell you the honest truth, this nation has got just \$90,000,000 worth of borrowed gold in the treasury. It isn't ours. It is borrowed to prevent a run on the treasury, with \$100,000,000 in gold due the people besides. Oh, if we had bought gold when we coined that \$508,000,000 worth of silver now lying idle in the treasury, as England, France, Germany and Russia did, we would be on top today. We wouldn't be the laughing stock of Europe then."
"Did England and the other nations stop coining silver?" asked the Populist.
"Of course they did. They rang the

\$508,000,000 worth of silver now lying file in the treasury, as England, France, Germany and Russia did, we would be no top today. We wouldn't be the laughing stock of Europe then."

Did England and the other nations stop coining silver?" asked the Populist.

"Of course they did. They rang the bell and put out the red light against silver years ago. Since 1890 England has coined \$146,000,000 in gold and not a cent of silver, and Germany has coined \$49,000,000 in gold and not a cent of silver, and Germany has coined \$49,000.000 in gold and not a cent of silver, they have been hugging the shore, while our miners and Populists have piloted us into deep water."

"How much silver is there for each person in the big nations?"

"We have \$9 in silver for each person in the log nations?"

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"Poor Man's Money."

Among the transparencies carried by the shouters for Bryan at Des Moines the transparency at the bottom of the whole argument. He combined by the shouters for Bryan at Des Moines the tollar is too dear, and that it is growing dearer; and to this he transparence and "A200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar."

Such sentences show the drift of the bublic mind and reveal only too plainly that with many people the silver questions on the prepared that the bottom of the whole argument. He combined that it is growing dearer; and to this he transparency and "A200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar."

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stopped, and their red lantern hangs out."
"Some nations have free coinage," suggested the Pōpulist.
"Certainly—and look at their condition! They are bankrupt. Our silver dollar is still worth 100 cents in gold anywhere on earth. But in the free coinage nations, like Mexico, Japan, China and India, where free coinage has bankrupted those nations their dollars are worth 50 cents. They have no gold. Gold fled with free coinage. It will do so again."

so again."

"China has no gold at all you say?"

"None at all. China has \$750,000,000 worth of 50-cent silver, but no gold; India has \$150,000,000 in silver, and no gold; Spain, wrecked by too free coinage of silver, has \$166,000,000 in silver and \$40,000,000 in gold, and Mexico has \$50,000,000 in silver and \$5,000,000 in silver and \$5,000,000

gold."
"How much money to the person circulates in those free coinage countries?"
asked the Populist.
"China has \$3.26, while the United
States has \$25; Mexico has \$5; India
\$3.33, and Japan \$4. This is poverty for
you!"

you!"
"Who suffers from free coinage

there?"
"Everyone. Every man has lost half his wealth. A man in Japan, Mexico, China or India who was worth \$1000 thirty years ago is worth \$500 today. The pay of the laborer has not been changed, but a man who gets 10 cents a day in China, Japan or India really gets 5.

day in China, Japan or India really gets 5.

"When I went to China," continued Mr. Perkins, "my letter of credit called for \$50.0 in American dollars. When I got there I found \$10,300 to my credit in Mexican or Japanese dollars. Now who has ever lost anything by the American dollar? Not a man. It is as good as gold. Our good government has put gold under it. But free coinage would break the camel's back. It would bring us to the level of Mexico and India."

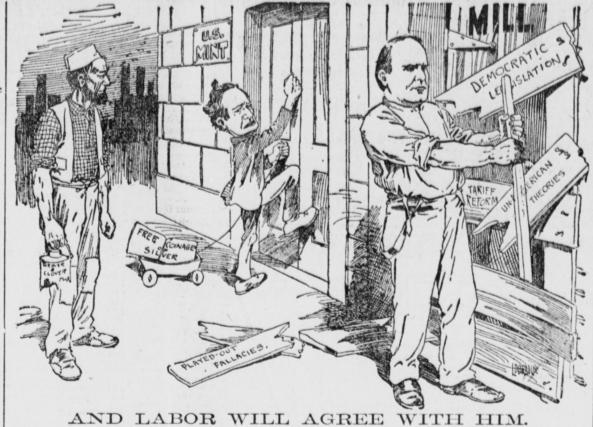
"What would be the first result of free coinage?"

"All gold would hide away. Then we are now exporting annually \$10,000,000

Mr. Perkins, "my letter of credit called for \$50.0 in American dollars. When I got there I found \$10,300 to my credit in Mexican or Japanese dollars. Now who has ever lost anything by the American dollar? Not a man. It is as good as gold. Our good government has put gold under it. But free coinage would break the camel's back. It would bring us to the level of Mexico and India."

"What would be the first result of free coinage?"

"All gold would hide away. Then we are now exporting annually \$10,000,000 worth of commercial silver and selling enough to make a dollar for 50 cents. That is 32 to 1. The free silverites want their silver coined like our coined silver, 16 to 1, and handed back to them. With the government paying a double value for silver exportation would cease, and the government would pay the miners \$80,000,000 for what they are now selling for \$40,000,000. Then the output would increase. We mined \$82,000,000 worth of silver in 1892. In 1896 we would mine \$200,000,000, with the price doubled. We would have to take it and



"I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."-Wm. McKinley.

BRYAN CHEAP DOLLAR

His Sole Aim is to Reduce the Value of the Monetary Standard.

BASES HIS ARGUMENTS ON IT

Claptrap by Which the Orator Seeks to Capture Foolish Voters.

guarantee it legal tender with gold under it. It would take \$400,000,000 to do this—16 to 1. Can we do it?"

"How about Mexican and India silver?" asked the Populist.

"Ah, that would come to us like a deluge! We have no tariff against silver. It would pour in upon us; 1,200,000,000 people would unload on 70,000,000. There has been mined during the last 400 yeas \$10,000,000,000 worth of silver. The world mined \$209,165,000 worth of 50-cent silver last year. This would come rushing in upon us. We would be the dumping ground of the world. We could not coin it, and when we stopped our guarantee all our coined silver would fall back from 16 to 1 to 32 to 1. We would have the 50-cent dollars of China and Japan, with no gold in our treasury, and be the laughing stock of the world."

"Well, who would be benefited by free coinage?" asked the Populist.

"Well, no one but the mine owners. There are \$000 of them. Their workmen are paid in silver, paper or gold dollars worth 100 cents in gold. The mine owner is working for silver worth 53 cents. The farmer is getting money as good as gold for his wheat and cotton now. With free silver he could get no more for his produce nor no better money than he is getting. And, by and by, if we went on coining silver ad libitum, silver would go down like the old greenbacks in 1863. That went down to 35 cents on a dollar, while gold stood still. You could buy wheat then for \$2.50 in greenbacks or \$5 cents in gold. You could buy a farm in 1863 for \$60 an agre in greenbacks or \$20 in gold. Do you want that to occur again?"

The Populist was silent.

"Poor Man's Money." Mr. Bryan's "informal" speech accept ing the nomination for the presidency was carefully written beforehand, and it took about two hours' time to deliver it. It can hardly be necessary, therefore, to wait for his "formal letter" in order to learn his views on the issues of the cam-

paign.

The most of his long and prosy speech is devoted to what he calls "the paramount question of the campaign—the money question." And as this is in fact the real issue other parts of his speech may be disregarded, or at least comment on them may be postponed.

In discussing the money question Mr. Bryan assumes at every step that the standard dollar we now have is too valuable. That assumption lies at the bottom of the whole argument. He complains that the dollar is too dear, and that it is growing dearer; and to this he attributes all our economic woes, real or imaginary.

"Poor Man's Money."

column this morning and the wages paid to skilled and unskilled laborers given. As was shown by the well-authenticated letters from Mexico published in the Republican on Friday and Saturday the price of the necessaries of life in these countries is double the price paid in the United States. Is this "the poor man's money" that the wage-earners of the United States are to vote for? Are they willing to sink to the level of the Mexican peon or the coolie of India? If so the way to do it is to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If a free coinage law such as is contemplated by the silverites be passed, one of two things must happen. Either the silver of the entire world must be lifted to a parity with gold or the silver dollar of the United States must sink to the level of Mexico and other silver countries. In that case the wages of the workingman will be cut in two and he will indeed have cause to talk of "poor man's when should not the laborer continue."

why should not the laborer continue to be paid in good money?—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Who Control Silver Mines?

"Does Wall street own or control any of all the silver mines of this country? If so, what is her object in being so still about it?"—H. J., Dresden, Kan.

wages.
There is one way, however, in which silver can be said to be the poor man's money. In those countries where the coinage of silver is unrestricted the wage-earners are emphatically poor. A list of those countries is printed in another column this morning and the wages paid to skilled and unskilled laborers given. As was shown by the well-authenticated let-

from one ounce of gold, or \$20.67.

He proposes this when he knows, or may know by referring to the published quotations, that sixteen ounces of silver are worth only \$11 in gold. He must know that an ounce of gold is worth in the market nearly twice sixteen ounces of silver.

What he really proposes, therefore, is to substitute the silver dollar for the gold dollar as our standard, and to make the substitution because the silver dollar is cheaper.

Indeed, he virtually admits this at almost every step in his labored argument. All his arguments addressed to farmers, to men who work for wages, to holders of insurance policies and so on virtually admit that he proposes to substitute a cheaper dollar as the standard.

He tries to conceal the admission by talking about "influences which are now operating to destroy silver-in the United States." But while the attempt is adroit it will not succeed.

We have no "rising standard." We

talking about "influences which are now operating to destroy silvers in the United States." But while the attempt is adroit it will not succeed.

We have no "rising standard." We have the same standard that we have had in all coin payments for sixty-two years. An ounce of gold may exchange for more of commodities in general than it would twenty or thirty years ago. It may, and probably does, go farther in paying the necessary cost of living. But it will not go further in paying for labor.

Its value measured by the labor standard is less than it was years ago. A man can earn more of it by working the same number of hours. If, then, he can buy more with the ounce of gold he is better off in two ways: He gets more gold for his labor and he gets more of the necessaries and comforts of life for his gold.

There are no "influences operating to destroy silver in the United States." We now have at least ten times as mach silver serving as money, including actual coin, its representative certificates and Sherman notes, as we ever had when the coinage of silver was free.

There are no influences operating to destroy one dollar of this mass of silver, amounting to about \$550,000,000, or about \$50,000,000 more than gold estimated to be in circulation.

The simple truth is, and there is no nes in trying to disguise or hide it, that Bryan and the men behind him are engaged in a desperate attempt to lower the value of the dollar. If that is not what they are after there is not a gleam of sense in Mr. Bryan's speech.

It is true that he says, "We believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold doller," It is true that he says, "It am firm'y convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver that will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce measured by gold."

But if Mr. Bryan's firmly convinced of that, what is he making all this ado about? The dollar would still be as dear as it is now, and it is the dear

dollar, he says, that has brought down all this alleged calamity upon us.

Nobody but the mine owner would be benefited if silver should go up from 68 to 129 cents per ounce, and we can hardly suppose that Mr. Bryan is running this silver crusade for the sole and exclusive benefit of a handful of millionaire mine owners. aire mine owners.

ple their blood is impure, until dread-

exclusive benefit of a handful of millionaire mine owners.

His whole argument is for cheaper dollars if it has any sense or point at all. He entices farmers to join in the crusade by suggesting that they can pay their debts easier with cheap dollars. He is like the unjust steward who said to the debtor who owed his lord a hundred measures of oil, "take thy bill and sit down quickly and write fifty."

He tells the wage-carners that it would be a good thing for them to get their pay in cheaper dollars and that in some roundabout way cheaper dollars would give them steadier employment.

He tells the holders of insurance policies that it would be a blessed thing for them to have their losses paid in cheaper dollars, because the companies would lose more than they (the policyholders) would, the aggregate of premiums exceeding the aggregate of premiums exceeding the aggregate of losses, and the premiums being paid in cheaper dollars. He tells the depositors in savings banks that it would be a nice thing for them to draw out cheaper dollars than they put in because if they don't they may not be able to draw out anything, or they may find it necessary to draw out all their money to meet living expenses.

By such puerilities he seeks to induce

out further hesitation administered the tothe debtor who awed his load a hundred measures of oil, "take thy hill and the decision of the control of the decision of the control of the con

Japan and Mexico.

"If silver is such an abominable curse, why are Japan and Mexico booming with prosperity?"—J. K., Amber, Mich.

why are Japan and Mexico booming with prosperity?"—J. K., Amber, Mich.

No one says that silver is an "abominable curse." The project of going to the silver standard is one which would bring on an era of panic and financial disaster; but to say this project is bad is not to say silver is a "curse." Try to apply reason to the subject, not prejudice and emotion. The question is a plain one of business and only common sense is needed to settle it rightly.

You say Japan and Mexico are "booming with prosperity." How do you know this? Prosperity is an extremely relative term. In both countries the wages of the working class are so low that an American workingman would deem them starvation wages. He could not live. Mexico is far more prosperous than she has been for many years, but it is because, under President Diaz, there has been peace. The country has not been the scene of chronic revolution, as it was up to a few years ago. Wages are very low, and manufactures, and is yet far behind us in everything.—Toledo Blade.

TALKED TO VETERANS.

Survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment Journey in a Body to Canton.

M'KINLEY AND HIS COMRADES.

The Major Makes a Speech Which Rouses the Old Soldiers to Enthusiasm.

Two hundred of Maj. McKinley's old comrades in war called at his home on August 12. They came from Cleveland comrades in war called at his nome on August 12. They came from Cleveland principally, but many of them from distant points. They were survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry. The regiment was famed for its war record, the number of its hard-fought battles, including South Mountain, Antietam and Gen. Sheridan's many battles in the Shenandoah valley in '64; for the number of its killed and wounded, and also for its great men noted in war and civil life.

Of the field officers only two survive—Gen. William S. Rosecrans of San Francisco and Gen. Russell Hastings of the Bermuda islands.

The scene today was a touching one. Mrs. McKinley sat in the hallway near the porch, from which the major responded to the cloquent greeting given him by Capt. John S. Ellen, mayor of Willoughby. The old soldiers cheered and the old flag waved with every burst of applause. Capt. Ellen told of William McKinley as a private soldier, saying in part:

Comrade: We have assembled here

liam McKinley as a private soldier, saying in part:
Comrade: We have assembled here today from all parts of the union and from many vocations in life to congratulate you, our comrade in arms, on your nomination as a candidate for the President of the United States. I remember that Co. E had one member, very youthful in appearance, so much so that Capt. Robinson of the Fifth infantry made some inquiry as to age and consent of parents.

Eager for the Fray.

Eager for the Fray.

The answers of the recruit were so prompt and so decisive and his desire so very modest, and asking to be enrolled as a private, that the officer without further hesitation administered the oath and William McKinley, Jr., at the age of 17, was made a full-fledged private soldier in the Union army. (Great applause and three cheers for McKinley.)

Happy Reply of Mr. McKinley.

When a storm of applause had subsided Maj. McKinley responded:
Capt. Ellen and My Comrades of the Twenty-third Ohio: This call of the surviving members of the old regiment with which I served for more than four years at my home is a most gracious act on their part, and brings to me peculiar and special gratification. As I look upon this little body of men assembled about me, and remember that this is but the remnant of the old Twenty-third that, thirty-five years ago, had 1010 sturdy young men on its roll ready for duty, and that it was twice recruited to the total number of nearly 2200, that here is gathered possibly less than 100, and that is one-fourth of the surviving members of our glorious old regiment, I am vividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing, and with them are passing our old associates of the war. The survivors are scattered through twenty-four states of the union. Some cf our members are in the territories. One of them resides on the other side of the water. But wherever they are, and in whatever vocation they may be engaged, they all love the old regimental organization which is the proudest thing to them on earth. [Applause.]

We had a great regiment; great in its field officers; great in the character of the rank and file that constituted it. Our hearts go out with tenderness and love, I am sure, to the first colonel of our regiment, Gen. William S. Rosecrans, to his distant home in California. [Great applause.]

We all remember his splendid discipling and gentle qualities, and we remem-

applause.]
We all remember his splendid discipline and gentle qualities, and we remember with what pride we marched under his command in West Virginia in 1861.

Tribute to Scammon.

And we remember, too, that other regular army officer, that splendid soldier, Gen. E. P. Scammon-[cheers]—not the most popular man in the regiment in its earlier days, for we thought his discipline very severe and his drill very hard, but after the battle of South Mountain, Gen. Scammon was the most popular man in the regiment. [Great appliance.] We knew then for the first time what his discipline meant and what strength it gave to us on the battlefield. Nor can we assemble here as we have today without recalling the third colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, who was longest with us. Rutherford B. Hayes. [Great cheering.] He was beloved by every man of the regiment, and no braver colonel ever led his soldiers to battle. Nor Stanley Matthews, the first lieutenant-colonel of the regiment—the great soldier and lawyer. [Applause.] Nor can we forget Comley, glorious old Comley. [Cheers and cries of "Nor Mrs. Hayes."] Nor Mrs. Hayes, the faithful friend of the regiment; and we have with us today, and we are all glad to see him, for I

remember in 1864, after his dread wound, we did not suppose we we have him with us again—we have we us today that brave soldier comrade, C Russell B. Hastings. [Applause.] was glad to note in the etoquent spec of my comrade, Capt. Ellen, that told Twenty-third Ohio stands in 18 as it stood in 1861, for the country a the country's flag. [Great applause a cries "For McKinley, too."] Nobo could have doubted that, knowing to metal from which this old regiment with the country of the co

My comrades, you are just as loyal

country now as you were loyal to count then, and as you stood from 1861 to 18 for the preservation of the governme of the United States, you stand tod just as unitedly for the honor of t government and the preservation of credit and currency. [Cheecs.]

/Protection and Sound Money.

I do not know what you think abo it, but I believe that it is a good d better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America th to open up the mills of the United States to the silver of the world. [Grecheering and cries of "You are right. Washington told us over and over aga that there was nothing so infiportate to preserve as the nation's honor. I said that the most important source strength was the public credit, and the best method of preserving it was use it as sparingly as possible. No gennment can get on without it and piserve its honor. No government is greenough to get on without it. In the darkest days of the revolution, Robe Morris, its financier, went to one of I friends in Philadelphia after he had I volved himself as a debtor for a lar sum of money on account of the goernment and said to him: "I must has \$1,500,000 for the continental army His friend said: "What security cryon give, Robert?" He answered: "Numme and my honor." Quick came treply: "Robert, thou shalt have it [Applause.] And from that hour unnow the country's honor has been osheet anchor in every storm.

Lincoln pledged it, when, in time war, we issued paper money. He sai "Every dollar of that money shall made as good as gold." And it was left Rutherford B. Hayes, your old colon as President of the United States, to ecute the promise in the resumption specie payments in 1879. [Oheering an applause.] When Robert Morris sai that they had nothing to give but the honor there was behind his word 3,000 000 of struggling patriots. Today behin the nation's honor are 70,000,000 of fremen, who mean to keep this governmen and its honor and integrity and credunquestioned. [Great applause.]

I thank you, my comrades, for the call. Nothing has given m

THE WISE KANSANS.

How They Sought to Increase Their Wealth by Legislative Enactment.

F. A. Stillwell has prepared a leaflet purporting to give a history of certain events occuring near the close of the

events occuring near the close of the Nineteenth century. It was declared to be a period of depression, during which it occurred to the wise men of Kansas that they could legislate themselves into affluence. The governor assembled the wise men and said:

A Kansas policy for Kansas is the need of the hour. Wheat is hard to raise, and the yield is light and uncertain: but we are great on corn. Make ye, therefore, a law in accordance with which sovereign and august statute corn shall be put upon a par with wheat. They shall be interchangeable, and the price of corn shall be the same as the governor had advised and all the people of the state rejoiced, for their cribs were full of corn. They could hardly contain themselves till the governor had signed the bill which raised the price of Kansas corn from 15 cents to 45 cents a bushel. All the people now felt rich. They bought many luxuries and the most of them went in debt. Then the farmers from other states began hauling their corn to Kansas. It seemed as if the country was all corn and it was all headed for Kansas. The people of Kansas took their medicine—that is, they took the corn and gave up their wheat.

The farmers from the other states thought Kansas people were queer, but they kept bringing them their corn. Corn came in and wheat went out.

When the other states saw this vast accumulation, the price of corn began to decline till it could be purchased anywhere except in Kansas for 10 cents a bushel. In Kansas the price was still 45 cents, which was the price of wheat, but there were no buyers. When the autumn came the Kansas people did not have any wheat for seed. Then they sent to the acighboring states and implored farmers to exchange wheat at a parity with corn. But the farmers replied:

"Our law," replied the Kansas people did not have any wheat for seed. Then they sent to the acighboring states and implored farmers to exchange wheat at a parity with corn. But the farmers replied:

"Our law," replied the Kansas people, where except in desspon." Our wise m

your corn." So the Kansans went back home and all their people were in despair.

Then the governor again assembled the wise men and said to them, "Most consummate, picturesque and glittering goll darned fools. There is but one bigger fool than yourselves. It is he who addresses you.

"We thought we could bluff the everlasting law of supply and demand with our statute. We thought we could legislate value into a thing and make our people rich by a law. We thought we were patriotic. We were idiotic. Let us honestly acknowledge our assimity, repeal our fool law, get back into line with the other states and imagine no more that we are wiser than the whole world. Do this, and may we livelong enough to know that the other states have ceased laughing at our folly and that our own state has ceased cursing us for it."

Then the wise men repealed the law, but it was many years before the people recovered from the effects of the corn soare.

Questions for Wage-Earners.

History teaches that in all cases where the cost of living has suddenly increased as a result of depreciated money wages have invariably been the last to respond to such conditions. Does anybody believe that with 53-cent dollars as the sole money of redemption the wages of the 850,000 railway employes would be doubled? Would the salaries of the 750,000 school teachers be doubled? Would the wages of the 6,000,000 women and children who work in factories be doubled? Certainly not.—Galveston News. Questions for Wage-Earners.

To William J. Bryan. You shall not prod the sides of lather with goads of silver. You shall not impale the laborer's wife upon the prongs of high cost and low wage.—Waterbury

the entire . The National Democrats had no C. Lompkins, J. M. Whitehear, Acouy in the hand in the matter, but looked upon Pike and Jim Wilson. W. Lew. the entire proceedings with utter con. | Committee on reception-Dr. Pen-

black heifer with line back, 18 months old, marked with split in left and School opened here Monday with split in right care. Appears of this kind Thousands have testified

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QUERIES FOR BRYAN.

An Open Letter to the Popocratic Candidate for the Presidency.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Apprehension Excited by Campaign Utterances Refuses to be Allayed.

The New York World, in an open let-ter to Candidate Bryan on Tuesday morning, puts some grave and important questions to him, and urges him to answer them if he wants to be elected, is the people are pondering those very

as the people are pondering those very points, and their votes will turn on how they are answered and explained by him. The readers of the Tribune should peruse this editorial, which is repriated here in connection with Bryan's speech at Madison Square garden last night.

The World says, under the caption "To Mr. Bryan:"

To Mr. Bryan: On the 10th of July, the very day of your nomination for President, you addressed a commenfeation to the World in the following words:

To the World: The restoration of silver to its ancient place by the side of gold will, in my judgment, restore the parity between money and properly and thus permit a return of general prosperity. The World, which did such effective work in behalf of an income tax, will find a still larger field of usefulness in supporting the gold and silver colonge of the constitution.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The World has conscientiously considered

cause the return to us of all the Amerithe very day of your nomination for
President, you addressed a commenter
thought the vorid in the following words,
that ancient place by the side of gold will, in
any judgment, restore the party between
the property. The World
with the supering property. The World
with and sunderstanding of gone and the control of general prosperty. The World
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disage of the Will-IAM J. IRIVAN.

The World has conscientionedy considered your controns request. It has
dered your controns request. It has
the property of the control of the cont farmers of the United States to have had the \$8,000,000,000 of exports in the last ten years kept in the home market, or to have sold them for a depreciated currency while buying in return at gold prices? If you would not favor the isolation of the United States why should you desire its financial isolation? In the interest of a clear understanding of your position, and to allay if possible the fear and apprehension which you know to exist, will you answer these questions in your acceptance of the presidential nomination, which you are about to deliver? You must perceive in the preparations for a second Democratic

dential nomination, which you are about to deliver? You must perceive in the preparations for a second Democratic ticket, and in the divisions and distractions among your Populist and Democratic supporters at the South, a growing danger to your cause. We assume that you wish to be elected. These are some of the points upon which you can secure votes by allaying apprehensious. You may also be able to do this by reglying to these questions, suggested by your telegram to the World:

1. When in the history of this country has silver occupied "its ancient place"

has silver occupied "its ancient place by the side of gold?" Has there ever been a time when the two metals circu-lated upon equal terms as full legal-tender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both? If so when was it?

been a time when the two metals circulated upon equal terms as full legalitender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both? If so, when was it?

2. You say that the restoration of that condition will, in your judgment, "restore the parity between money and property." Will you kindly explain what you mean by this? What is the "parity between money and property?" Do you mean that the "restoration" will put up prices, undo the cheapening effects of improved machinery, transportation, etc., and increase the cost of living to all classes of the community? If so, will you kindly explain how this increase in the cost of all commodities is likely to promote "a return of general prosperity?" Will the workingman, whose wages are stationary or nearly so, be made more prosperous by having to pay more for his flour, meat, groceries, chickens, eggs, fruits, vegetables, clothing, household utensils, rent, and all the rest of it? Will even the farmer be better off with a double price for his produce, in the wholly improbable contingency that Europe will consent to pay it, if he must coay double for everything he has to buy?

2. You point us to "a larger field of usefulness in supporting the gold or silver coinage of the Constitution." But what is "the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution?" In what clause of the Constitution, or in which of the fifteen amendments, does the fundamental law prescribe a gold and silver coinage, or any other coinage? In which does it mention any coinage further than to authorize the general government to "coin money" and "regulate the value thereof?" Acting under that authority Congress at first authorized coinage at 15 to 1. Was that the "gold and silver coinage of the Constitution?" If so, how has 16 to 1 come to be the coinage of the Constitution? Under the first ratio silver was undervalued and refused to circulate except in the form of worn and abraded foreign coins. Our own silver coins, even the subsidiary pieces, were melted down for bullion because they were worth about 3 per cent. more than gold dollars. In all the period up to the time of the great silver discoveries Congress sought to make the coinage ratio the same as the commercial ratio. It never authorized coinage at any other. Was that the "coinage of the Constitution?" If so, will it be a return to it for us now to establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio is about 31 to 1?

4. Will not free coinage at 16 to 1 reduce the value of the dollar unit by about one-half?

5. Will it not he in fact a repudiation of about one-half of all our debts, public

duce the value of the dollar unit by one-half?

5. Will it not be in fact a repudiation of about one-half of all our debts, public and private?

6. Is there not danger that it will cause the return to us of all the American securities held abroad—government, railroad and industrial stocks and bonds—thus precipitating a panic of giant proportions, with long years of depression to follow?

to reduce by 47 per cent. or any lesser sum, the value of these investments of the thrifty poor?

17. Is it not a fact worth consideration in proposing a descent to the silver standard that the thirty-nine old-style life insurance companies alone doing business in this state last year had in force here nearly 2,000,000. The assessment companies and various benevolent orders have a vast amount more. Would it not be an injury and a wrong to the beneficiaries—of these polices—the widows and orphans, whom a provident love had sought to protect—to compel them to receive in payment depreciated money?

18. The "rise in prices" which you predict as a result of free silver coinage would, of course, mean an increase in the cost of living to all the people—to wage-earners, salaried men, and the whole body of consumers. Do you know of any case in which a rise in wages or salaries has been parallel with the rise in prices? Is there any way to render it certain, or even probable, that the wage-earners will be compensated for the increased cost of living?

19. You attribute the decline in silver to the demonetization of the silver dollar in 1873, though that dollar was not then coined in any considerable numbers, and was not in circulation at all, owing

would be relieved to have its apprehensions allayed and its misconceptions, if they are misconceptions, corrected.

he Democrats in vast numbers who share this curiosity and these apprehensions stand by what they believe to be the historic policy of their party in regard to the currency. This policy was declared in 1876 and reaffirmed in 1892 in these words:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kent at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. These Democrats still hold to the doctrine of dollars of both money metals of equal value, that the country may have the benefit of a concurrent circulation of gold and silver, and paper redeemable in the same, Why not give these Democrats a chance to vote for you? Why continue the alienation of so large a body of intelligent, honest and conscientions voters? If you are ready for bimetallism, and would welcome international agreement, if it can be secured, to effect a change without possibility of disaster at home, why not say so? You surely cannot object to an established and world-wide parity of value between gold and silver money. Why refuse and reject international agreement?

BRYAN'S CREED.

The Cist of His Long Argument in a Few Short Paragraphs.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to lose five hundred millions of gold.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to take half the purchas-

United States to take hair the purchasing power out of its five hundred millions of silver dollars.

I believe it will be a blessing for the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its billion dollars' worth of paper money.

I believe that to cut a dollar in two is to double its value.

I believe that to cut a dollar in two is to double its value.

I believe that 50 cents is twice as much as 100 cents.

I believe that the farmer will be better off when he sells half as much of his produce as he does now at the same rate.

I believe the farmer will be benefitted by having to pay twice as much as he does now for everything he does not raise and must buy.

does now for everything he does not raise and must buy.

Since I hold that the farmer would be better off if he sold half as much as he does now at the same rate, it follows that I hold the farmer will be still better off if he sold quarter as much as he does now at the same rate.

Therefore, it follows that I hold it would be better for the farmer if he sold nothing at all, but let his produce rot on his farm.

his farm.

I hold that the city workingman would be better off if he earned half as much

be better off if he earned half as much as he does now.

I believe that all the widows and orphans whose means of support is invested in loans will be blessed by getting back 50 cents on the dollar their bread winners toiled for at 100 cents in the dollar, and that they would be still better off if they had to go to the poorhouse.

I believe it would be a blessing for 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks who have laid up \$2,000,000,000 by toil at 100 cents to the dollar to get back half the amount of their savings instead of the whole.

I hold that the country would be better off if half the value of the capital of the 4000 national banks, amounting to nearly \$700,000,000, were extinguished. It would help business all over the courty.

I believe it would be a blessing on the I believe it would be a blessing on the states of the American union if the \$600,-000,000 deposited by private persons in 4000 state banks were reduced to 50 cents on the dollar or largely lost altogether. This would encourage thrift and animate anterprise.

gether. This would encourage thrift and animate enterprise.

I hold that the states would be further blessed if half of the \$250,000,000 capital in state banks were shrunken to half their debt-paying power. This would help the farmer.

I believe it would be a blessing to towns if the fire insurance companies were so crippled that they could pay only half the face value of risks.

I believe that it would fall like a bene-

I believe that it would fall like a benediction upon the holders of thirteen billion dollars' worth of life insurance, on which they had paid 100 cents to the dollars, to learn that they are solid. lar, to learn that they can realize only 50 cents on the dollar of their policies.

I believe that it would be an encouragement to home makers to know that the four hundred and fifty million dollars in building association shares were to shrivel to half their value.

I believe that although owners of

dollars in building association shares were to shrivel to half their value.

I believe that, although owners of silver would not permit the metal to be coined into dollars for Americans when it was worth more to export than to coin, although coinage was free and unlimited, owners of silver are unselfish patriots in desiring to coin unlimited silver into dollars now when they can get a chance to do so at twice the worth of the silver at the market price and half the value in the dollars to the people.

I hôld it to be a solemn duty to the 800,000 invalids and the 220,000 widows and orphans on the pension roll of the nation to deprive them of half the amount paid each monthly. It will be especially heroic for those who get along now on \$10 a month to contrive to live on \$5 a month.

I believe that it is better for the United States to grade down with Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium.

I hold that expulsion of all our gold

Mexico than up with Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium.

I hold that expulsion of all our gold and contraction of half our silver and paper is expansion of our currency.

I hold that the law of gravitation can be suspended by act of Congress.

I believe a financial quicksand is rock-bottom for a nation.
I believe that the best way to build up a country is to destroy it.

I believe my wife has more political sense than all the politicians in the country. God bless both of us. Amen.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Will Have to Work for It.

After Mr. Bryan shall become president and free coinage shall be accomplished the people who were so eager to establish such a conjuncture of circumstances will finally discover that they are no better off than they were before. Not a man of them will be able to get a dollar, whether worth 50 cents or otherwise, except in the same way that money has always been got. It must be obtained in some sort of honest business or earned as wages. There is no other way in which an honest penny can be got.—New Orleans Picayunc.

-Maj. McKinley's talks to the old veterans who call upon him are models of short, patriotic speeches, as have been all his short speeches since his nomi-nation for President. There are few people criticising McKinely as a one-idea man in this campaign.

CANNOT STAND ALONE.

Foolishness of the Declaration in Favor of Monetary Independence.

POPULIST IDEAS OF FINANCE.

Feeble Attempt to Invoke the Nation's Fathers in Support of Free Coinage.

Among all the crazy assumptions of the Populistic platforms, perhaps the most foolish is the one that we can create and maintain a monetary system independent of that of other nations. To
make this stroke of idiocy more preposterous, the spirit and the example of the
fathers of the republic are invoked to
sustain it. The efforts of the fathers
were most earnestly and steadily directed
to bringing the young republic within
the commercial brotherhood of nations,
and nothing was further from their
thoughts than the idea that the progress
of the country could be facilitated by a
declaration of financial independence.
For sixty years after the passage of the
mint act, English, French, Spanish and
Portuguese coins were freely circulated
in the United States, and were a legal
tender for the payment of debts at certain values fixed by act of congress. In
his celebrated Mint Report, Alexander
Hamilton endeavored to co-ordinate our
monetery system with that of other nations—not to make any violent departure
from European practice. The only striking departure that was made in the legislation framed on Hamilton's recommendations was in fixing the coinage
ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1,
and the result of this quickly demonstrated what the Populistic Democrats
call our "financial servitude." That is
to say, it showed that while the mints
of France were open to the free coinage
of gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1, we could
not keep our gold from going where it
was sufficient to drive gold out of the
country, so that in the words of Senator
Benton its extinction was complete.

If the establishment of a ratio of their
own was a strike for financial independence of Europe on the part of the "fathers," it was a manifest failure, and
established for the first generation of
the republic a regime of silver monometallism. But this was not in the
least what they desired; in fact, so little
were they impressed by the necessity for
keeping silver as a part of the circulation that the coinage of sliver dollar in
that they fixed a new ratio, which offere 3 per cent. more to the possessor
of gold bullion than be coul

The Difficulty is the Tariff.

In a recent speech at La Grange, Ind., enator Burrows said: In a recent speech at La Grange, Ind., Senator Burrows said:
"With all the vagaries of the three Bryan platforms they all unite in the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and to that question Mr. Bryan devoted a goodly portion of his time in his speech of acceptance. He declared that 'times are hard, prices are low, and something is vitally wrong.' It is not the crime of '75, however, but the folly of '92, when Harrison was defeated and the prosperity of the United States destroyed.

folly of '92, when Harrison was defeated and the prosperity of the United States destroyed.

"Mr. Whitney says: 'Don't talk about the tariff.' But the whole difficulty today is tariff. When McKinley is president the money question will settle itself.

"More silver dellars were coined during Republican administrations than during all of the other eighty-three years of our history.

"Panic always accompanies free trade. During the thirty years from 1861 to 1892 we had unbounded prosperity; wealth advanced; this republic took a lead in manufacturing and stood ahead of all other nations until March 4, 1893. The public debt was reduced during Republican administrations, and increased under Democratic. There is not a single day but the government is running behind. The deficiency during July, 1896, alone was \$13,000,000.

"The results of the Democratic policy are so evident that a new issue was necessary to give them even a fighting chance before the people in this campaign, and so they say that in 1873 the Republican party caused the trouble by demonetizing silver. If that is so why did it not show itself before 1893? We were prosperous in '92, and the crime had been committed before then."

Gen. Walker's Bimetallism.

Gen. Walker's Bimetallism.

Francis A. Walker, president of the Boston Institute of Technology, may be called the leader of the bimetallists of the United States, so far as a man not in politics can be called a leader of a movement which has become a political issue. He has been an ardent advocate of international bimetallism for more than twenty years. He speaks with authority on all economic questions, but bimetallism may be called his hobby.

A new book, written without regard to the present situation, but singularly appropriate, has just appeared, bearing Gen. Walker's name on the title page.

It is a plea for bimetallism and in stron

It is a plea for bimetallism and in strong opposition to the gold monometallists. He says, though, as every other true bimetallist says, that the attempt on the part of this country to coin silver in unlimited quantities free, without an understanding with other nations, would be an assault on the cause of bimetallism and practical suicide for the finances of the United States. In 1878 Gen. Walker said: "For us to throw ourselves alone into the breach, simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized and ought now to be restored, would be a piece of Quixotism unworthy the sound practical sense of our people. The remedy of the wrong must be sought in the concerted action of the civilized states, under an increasing conviction of the impolicy of basing the world's trade on a single money metal." This is his opinion today.

As to the possibility of free coinage without an immediate fall to a silver basis, and the strident claim that this country is big enough to "legislate for itself," Gen. Walker points out two facts. The stock of precious metals has so greatly increased in the world, and communication and transportation are so much more rapid than of old, that even France found it impossible in 1873 to continue free silver coinage. Since there is vastly less money metal used in the United States than in France, the influence which this country can exert upon the money market of the world is less than the influence of France. And yet no one accuses Gen. Walker of being less a patriot or less proud of the country for which he fought than the youngest orator of the far West. The difference is that he is a student and a man of sense.—Syracuse Post.

The Money of the Constitution.

The Money of the Constitution.

What wild talk is this of the "silverites'" convention, "in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one, but both?" The constitution prescribes no such money, nor any form of money whatever.

The constitution prescribes no such money, nor any form of money whatever.

But if it is "gold and silver—not one, but both"—that they want, why are they not contented now? Both gold and silver are in circulation now, on equal terms, in larger quantities than ever before. In the twenty-two years since the blood-curdling "crime of 1873" was perpetrated more than fifty times as many silver dollars have been coined as in the eighty years preceding.

The simple fact is that the United States has a very much larger actual supply of full legal-tended silver money than any other country in the world, excepting India and China, and a larger supply in proportion to its population than any other, excepting France, Spain and Holland. It has more gold in circulation, actually, than any in the world, excepting only France, and more proportionately than any European country, excepting Great Britain, France and Germany. It also has more money of all kinds in circulation, and all at par, than most nations of the world.

Less talk and more reflection would convince these would-be currency reformers that we already have what they talk of as "the time-honored money of the constitution," in abundant supply, for every man who is willing honestly to earn it.—New York Tribune.

Mills, Not Mints.

Mills, Not Mints.

Mills, Not Mints.

More truth cannot be crowded into an equal number of words than is found in this passage of Maj. McKinley's speech in reply to a congratulatory address from some of his old comrades in arms:

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. This goes hard and straight to the

bor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. This goes hard and straight to the root of the matter.

Times are not dull in Pittsburg because there is no mint coining silver or gold dollars in that city, but because the great iron works are not running on full time. There was no mint at work in South Chicago when the rolling mills were at work by night and by day, but there was a wage roll of \$6,000,000 a year. It was not because of the activity of the mints that Lourgana nearly doubled its sugar output, but because of the McKinley bounty. It was not because the mints were more active in 1891 than in 1893 that in the first year men were striking because they could not earn more than \$3 per day, and in the last were hunting for work at 75 cents, and, for the most part, not finding it. The mints were turning out as much money in 1893 as in 1891. But the mills were not turning out so many yards of cloth or tons of iron.

Start the mills and the mints will become active. Return to protection, and the currency will settle itself.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Free Silver and Wages.

Curiosities of Our Money.

Few persons are aware that silver certificates are not legal tender, though receivable for public dues. The fact was recently, it is stated, forced on the attention of the postoffice department by a person who refused to accept the certificates in payment of a money order. Thus, it seems, the government is obliged to receive silver certificates, but cannot pay them out to any one unwilling to receive them. Should our silver friends become able to legislate, they will doubtless make the certificates legal tender, so as to force the unwilling patriot to take the paper representative of 53 cents at a 100-cent valuation.

HALSTEAD'S LETTER.

Writer Introduces Himself to the Farmers Telling of His Own Rural Experiences.

WHATIS WRONG WITH FARMING?

Propounds and Answers This Question Advocating McKinley and His Policy as a Panacea.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Dally

New York, Aug. 5.—I desire to introduce myself to the farmers by saying I am by trade one of them, though for a long time engaged in daily labor on the daily papers. There are still some frosty old friends of mine who can testify of their own knowledge that fifty years ago there wasn't a boy in Butler county, O., who could turn a furrow better than I, or was more expert in using plows left or right handed on hillsides or level or was more expert in using plows left or right handed on hillsides or level lands, so as to leave less unbroken land at the turns than I, and there is no light work I would like better now than plowing corn when it is about as high as a plowboy. The trouble then is it is so brittle, and it is very provoking to have the pretty stalks broken—and many a horse I have lammed as a punishment for putting his rude foot into a hill of corn. I was a great boy to bind wheat, rye, oats or barley with double bands, and once I tied up a blacksnake in a sheaf of wheat so tight he could not get out, and there never was a snake or a boy more astonished. I could beat the girls dropping corn—four grains to the hill—and I know all about husking frosty ears of corn with a bone husking peg, held by a strap over the two middle fingers of the right hand; and the accomplishments of digging potatoes without cutting them, and mixing green and dry food for horses, and watching calves become cattle, colts evolve into horses, lambs and pigs bloom into sheep and hogs, are, with all the hopes and fears associated with them, familiar. The practical farmers will detect in these observations the presence of a line of information not pulled out of books or picked up in schools. I know, too, about the way good old farms grow less valuable, in spite of faithful attention, and how it is that some farmers who do not buy pianos on the installment plan find it a pleasant experience to borrow money.

Farmers Are Discouraged. borrow money.

Farmers Are Discouraged.

Farmers Are Discouraged.

The news has been circulated a good deal and not conclusively contradicted that this year a good many farmers are so discouraged by the way their affairs have been going that they are ready to do something unexpected in politics—that some of them think maybe there is something in free silver that would just fit their case—therefore, that there are Republican farmers who if not enlightened are liable to vote for Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall. They have heard so much about free silver as a patent medicine to cure the rheumatism, heartburn, earache, fistula, dyspepsia and vertigo that they do not know but they will try it. If they do they will make the same mistake the workmen did four years ago and invite even a greater misfortune than they tumbled upon themselves. There is absolutely nothing in free silver for farmers. Whatever they want for relief it certainly is not depreciated money—dollars debased. We have been going on now with dollars of the same value as that of gold for eighteen years and a change in the purchasing power of a dollar will not help any honest man, unless it is incidentally and in a petty and fractional way.

incidentally and in a petty and fractional way.

What is the matter with farming? The owner of one of the finest farms in England, within sight of the forest of Windsor and the towers of Windsor castle, stated to me that wheat had got so cheap in England that the straw was more valuable than the grain. The depression is not exclusively American. The trouble is acknowledged—what is the remedy? Whatever may be wrong, and however difficult it may be to right the wrong, there should not be a farmer in all America so ignorant as not to know that the man who has done most to frame a tariff law to help the farmers is William McKinley.

the currency will settle itself.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Free Silver and Wages.

A correspondent attempts to explain how wages would be increased under free silver coinage by asserting that create unions, through strikes and other means.

Experience has conclusively demonstrated that wages, under a debased agatem for currency, never increased in the same degree as the money cost of commodities. If the was favorable to such in increase it was during the Rebelloin. We were not only on a cheap money basis, but the ranks of labor had been commously deeleted to send men to the front to battle for the republic. Yet, what actually occurred? Judged by the purchase of the